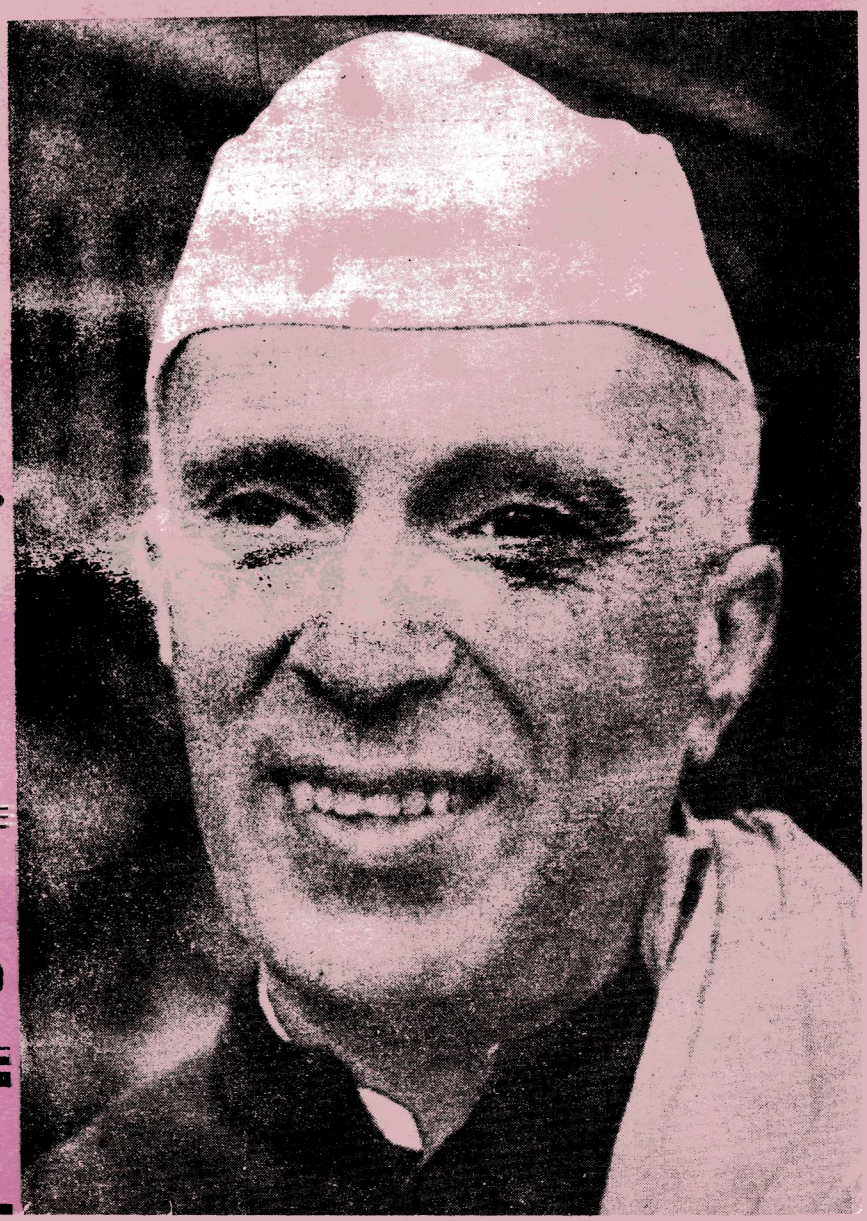
FEATURING an 8-page HINDI SECTION

Sunshine

The Children's own Magazine



...ovember 15, 1954

IN THIS ISSUE

...unshine Homes for Blind Children

...limpse of Bombay Harbour

Careers—Agriculture

Gliding in India

Around the World—

...Marvels of Science

For Scouts & Guides

...ories—Poems—Hobbies

...—Penfriends—Sports News

...tor: G. S. KRISHNAYYA

8 ANNAS

SPREAD SUNSHINE

About Ourselves

Aim and Policy: SUNSHINE aims at providing our young people with reading material that is entertaining as well as instructive and inspiring, material that embodies some of the progressive features of boys' and girls' magazines so common abroad. The purpose is also to foster a world view while aiming at building up common loyalties and a common background of general knowledge among our children. India's many projects and the realization of Gandhiji's ideals demand men of honesty, self-reliance, tolerance and a cooperative spirit. Briefly, emphasis will be on citizenship training made attractive and suited to the immediate needs of the home, neighbourhood, the country and our one world.

Contents: SUNSHINE will contain material suitable for all boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18, in particular, and for teachers and parents, in general, who are concerned with the welfare of children. The subjects will include stories, articles, hobby notes, household hints, health notes, things to make and do, science news, suggestions for social service, jokes and biographies from various fields. Hence the Magazine could be used as supplementary reading material in the home and classroom, providing not only additional reading practice, but also a fund of general knowledge—and which teacher and which parent is not glad to have his resourcefulness supplemented in dealing with adolescent youth? A full page is devoted for the stressing of "Service above self" and for the benefits of Scouts and guides.

The Present Issue: Twenty-five thousand copies of the Introductory Number were published on August 15, 1954, for distribution generally to all the schools and colleges, Ministers and Directors of Education, public libraries, and publishers of periodicals and newspapers in India.

THE regular subscription year commenced appropriately with the Diwali issue, 8,000 copies of which reached many eager young readers, teachers and parents throughout this country and also some places abroad.

Indian Language Supplements: To meet public demand and implement our national policy eight pages of interesting matter is provided in Hindi. This should be of value not only to the Hindi speaking child but also to the many children who are looking for something interesting and attractive on which to practise their newly acquired language ability. We should like to find out whether there is adequate and immediate demand for other Indian language supplements. We request our readers, especially those in a position to place large orders for schools and libraries, to deal with this point.

Appreciation: A large number of letters has been received from our readers and wellwishers appreciating the way the Magazine meets a long-felt need. Extracts from a few of them are given on the back cover. We desire our readers, Indian and foreign, to share with us their suggestions and reactions. How else can the magazine be made to youth's measure? While we are naturally grateful for this encouragement, we would urge the well wishers of SUNSHINE to *exert* themselves to see that this much needed monthly reaches as many children as possible.

SOME educational authorities believe that this magazine can serve as a teaching aid broadening the background of the teacher and equipping him with news and general knowledge that would make his teaching more interesting, more educative and more accurate. Teachers themselves have used some of the material with classes of children who could not understand the language. For this reason some schools are ordering copies for each class. Also the children's own use of leisure has been tactfully guided by parents who found in the pages of SUNSHINE useful suggestions. It is therefore expected that schools and homes all over the country will avail themselves of the service of this much needed periodical.

Background: The Editor's 25 years' experience as professor of Education, Divisional Educational Inspector of European Schools in Bombay State, plus his three years ('48-'51) as Educational Attache in the Indian Embassy in U.S.A., might be some guarantee to parents and heads of schools of a progressive and effective approach. As District Commissioner of Bharat Scouts and as Rotarian in charge of Youth Service and International Service, he has had further experience in working for and with young people. Recently he has rejoined the Rotary Club of Poona and has also been appointed the District Commissioner of Scouts, Poona City Division. Now as Principal of Shri Shivaji Prepartory Military School in Poona, he continues to have the necessary contact with high school pupils.

VOL. 1 NO. 2 **SUNSHINE** NOVEMBER 15, 1954

PROGRESSIVE CHILDREN'S NATIONAL MONTHLY
WITH A WORLD VIEW

Editor: G. S. KRISHNAYYA, M.A. (Madras), M.A.,Ph.D., (Columbia)
Principal Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona
Till recently, Principal, Govt. Teachers College, Belgaum. Formerly Educational Attache, Indian Embassy, U. S. A. One time Inspector of European Schools, Bombay State. Prof. of Education, Kolhapur and Mysore.

ADVISORY BOARD

Amar Maharaj Singh
Lucknow

S. L. Shrimali
Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Education, Delhi.

Mulk Raj Anand
Editor of "Marg" and Author
Bombay

Smt. Krishna Hutheesing
Chairman, Society for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency, Bombay

Muhammed Mujeeb
Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Milia Islamia (National Muslim University)

S. K. Patil
President, Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee
Bombay

Smt. Yashodhara Dasappa
Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust
Mysore

J. M. Kumarappa
Retired Director of Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay

Smt. Padmini Sen Gupta
Writer and Social Worker, Calcutta

N. B. Parulekar
Chairman, Board of Directors, P.T.I.
Editor of "Sakal", Poona

A. E. T. Barrow
Secretary, Inter Provincial Board for Anglo Indian Education, Delhi

M. Seshachalam
Editor and Publisher "Educational India", Andhra

F. S. Chothia
Vocational Guidance Officer, Bombay State

J. S. Pereira
Educational Adviser to His Eminence, Valerian Cardinal Gracias, Bombay

F. Asirvatham
Head of Department of Political Science
Nagpur University—M. P.

CONTENTS

	Page
About Ourselves	4
Announcements	4
The Editor Chats	5
ARTICLES:	
Nehru—The Mirror of India	6
That Brotherhood May Prevail	7
Gliding in India	12
The Lure of the Deep South	13
A Glimpse of Bombay Harbour	27
Sunshine Homes for Blind Children	34
POEMS:	
Me	19
Dawn	21
STORIES:	
Shivaji and Bhushan	9
Escape from an Elephant	15
The First Gul Mohar	25
HEROES OF HUMANITY:	
Jenner—The Conqueror of Smallpox	14
FEATURES:	
What's the News	8
Let's Laugh	16
Quiz	16
By You	18
Careers—3. Agriculture	22
For Scout's and Guides	24
Our Mail	28
Marvels of Science	28
Sports News	29
Crossword Puzzle	30
Things to Make and Do	33
What Our Readers Say	36

SUNSHINE

Editor and Publisher: G. S. KRISHNAYYA
Assistant Editors: BERTHA C. BORGES
CAPT. R. D. CHANDOLA
Business Manager: MOHINI KRISHNAYYA
Circulation Manager: S. K. BAWA
Advertising Manager: T. C. MOTILAL

Approved and Recommended for use in Schools and Libraries by the Directors of Public Instruction, Andhra State and P. E. P. S. U.

FROM THE PUBLISHER—

To Educational Authorities:

Knowing how children yearn for reading materials outside their text books and how badly they need general knowledge and a world outlook, you will, it is hoped, strongly recommend this magazine to the schools in your charge and also make sure that the pupils get the fullest benefit from this progressive educative agency. Your suggestions and contributions will be very welcome.

To Schools:

This is intended to be an All-India Schools' Magazine. The best literary or extra curricular performance of pupils will be given space here, also helpful progressive ideas tried out in the schools.

Monthly or weekly magazines from schools will be placed on an exchange basis. Others will be welcome.

We will be glad to have SUNSHINE reviewed in the school magazine.

The Editor would like teachers, heads of schools and pupils to regard this as their own publication and send contributions.

To Advertisers:

Undoubtedly you will realize the potential value of this Home and School Magazine for publicizing your relevant commodities the country over. Apply to "The Advertising Manager, SUNSHINE, Poona 5" for Contract rates, availability of space and any further information that you may require.

To Agents:

Accredited Representatives are wanted everywhere.

All correspondence regarding agency rules, individual and bulk supplies, change of address, etc., should be addressed to "The Circulation Manager, SUNSHINE, Poona 5."

To Principals:

Here is something you can safely place in your pupils' hands; your teachers should be able to draw on the useful materials given here. You will need several copies to go round. Maybe your school can sell copies and secure subscriptions through pupils and add to your Poor Fund and other collections. Please pass on your pupils' reactions and comment helpfully on style, matter, etc.

Kindly state at once the number you need of this combined edition *and* of a possible separate HINDI edition.

To Our Friends Abroad:

We would appeal to our well-wishers and fellow-workers abroad to assist us in securing relevant source materials, magazines and appropriate articles and stories. A magazine aiming at promoting a world view and international friendship needs also pen-friends, lists of individuals, schools, libraries, youth organizations and such other bodies as are responsive to these ideals of this brodening magazine.

To Scouters & Guiders:

Funds may be earned for the Troop, Company. Local Association or individual by Spreading SUNSHINE. For every THREE subscriptions of Rs. 5/8 each sent, scouts and guides will get Rs. 4/-. This is a NEW KHARI KAMAI IDEA warmly supported by the **Bombay Bharat Scouts,** as shown on the back cover.

Post Free Subscription Rates:

Single Copy	Rs. 0-8-0		
Yearly	Rs. 5-8-0	Sh. 13	$ 2.00
Half Yearly	Rs. 3-0-0		

All out-station cheques must include necessary banking charges.

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

This generation is condemned to hard labour.

—Jawaharlal Nehru.

The Editor Chats

TODAY WE BUILD TOMORROW

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, coming back from China, has been stressing one important fact that he feels we might well accept from that newly awakened old giant—the value and necessity of faith in the future and hard work in the present. Great problems facing a huge country have to be solved in a great way and by all working together. The necessary sacrifices of energy and comfort and time and thought at this time are made possible by the assurance that as a result of all this, better conditions will come about.

Just this is what the thousands of students, artists, businessmen, journalists, industrialists and others who have been to America during the last half century have noticed and reported. When the Americans of today observe Thanksgiving Day this month, they will have so much in the way of material progress, social achievement, spiritual values, and scientific advance to be grateful for, which they enjoy today because others before them have laboured long and well. We would do well to remember that a glorious tomorrow

—for ourselves and others —is possible only by toil today. This is briefly what our Prime Minister, whose birthday is referred to later in this Number, has repeatedly stressed, viz. "This generation is condemned to hard labour."

We must bear in mind that everything in our lives as individuals, civic groups or nations requires a certain amount of input for a given output. So much Horse Power is required to pull so much weight. So much Candle Power is needed for giving so much light. If our country is to progress and the problems of unemployment, hunger, iliteracy, disease, etc. are to be solved, it is necessary to produce so much faith, so much hope, so much charity, and so much *work* and that by *each* of us. That's the needed manpower for this task. Nothing less will do.

Tomorrow will come willy-nilly, but what kind of a tomorrow. All of us—young and old —hold the answer in our hands.

NEHRU—

The Mirror of INDIA

BY
'RATNA'

INDIA is a land of symbols and our Prime Minister—Jawaharlal Nehru—is one such symbol. Like Krishna of Vrindavan, Jawahar of Prayag is omnipresent—here, there and everywhere! He is respected by men, admired by women and loved by the children, both at home and abroad, irrespective of religion, race or nationality. In this age of controversies, conflicts and misunderstanding, our Prime Minister shines as a brillant star on the horizon of the East for the Sun rises in the East—and that may, perhaps, spread sunshine, happiness and peace with freedom the world over.

In 1920, the late Mr. Mohammed Ali—the author of the famous Khilafat movement—called Jawaharlal the "Philosopher-Prince of India" and said: "While the Prince of Wales was born with one silver spoon in his mouth, our Jawaharlal was born with two!" That is true to a point even today. He continues to rule the hearts of the teeming millions of India. He is gifted with a high sense of renunciation that Buddha preached, the mercifulness of Christ, the cultural heritage of Tagore and last but not the least—the philosophy of Gandhiji. He is more eloquently described as a guide, friend and philosopher to the children—the future citizens of the world. His manifold activities in the field of literature as well as politics has made him a leader of men. He has a charming personality, a powerful voice and unique qualities of head and heart. He loves one, he loves all. He is above self. He eats less, sleeps less and works more. His latest slogan is: "ARAM HARAM HAI." Wherever he goes, be it China, Indo-China or any other country under the sun, he carries sunshine with him. He has a sincere desire to work for co-existence, universal brotherhood and peace for all. He firmly believes that: "Success often goes to them who dare and act, it seldom goes to the timid."

Born at the confluence of the Ganges and the Yamuna—Prayag Tirtha—Jawaharlal's surname sounds allegorically appropriate—"Nehru" is derived from the word "Nahar" which means a canal or rivulet. No wonder the great house of the Nehrus is a household word in all the languages of the United Nations today. He has seen no less than sixty-five springs and as many autumns in life. May he live long to serve humanity, which is crying for peace today!

* * *

TO THY KINGDOM OF LOVE

May that All-loving Being tie us all in abiding fellowship; may He bestow upon us right understanding; may He teach us the secret of right living; may He give us strength which will keep us firm and steady through all obstacles and difficulties; may He invigorate us with that love which will always be the beacon light to lead us onward until the final goal is reached.

SWAMI GNANESWARANANDA.

THAT BROTHERHOOD MAY PREVAIL

EVERY day now, we see in the papers, reports of Cultural Delegations and Goodwill visits to foreign countries, the most notable one being our Prime Minister's to China.

However, the exchange of students between different countries is one of the best methods of increasing understanding and friendship between them. This aim is not achieved, of course, by mere payment of tuition fees and expenses—it requires opportunities for students of different countries to know fellow scholars from other lands, and the students and people of the country to which they have come.

Every year, European and American Universities are hosts to thousands of foreign students, and it was in order to make their visits more profitable that the now-famous International Houses were started.

Around 1920, the foreign students in New York organised a cosmopolitan Club, which helped them to meet and learn about each other and the land they were in. Soon the idea of a permanent meeting-place and an opportunity to live together under one roof took hold, and in Mr. John D. Rockefeller, the American financier and philanthropist, the club found a person to make this idea a reality. He gave it a piece of land near the Hudson river together with $ 3 million to build and equip a House. Thus the 1st International House with accomodation for 525 students was completed in 1924. Mr. Rockfeller has since continued his interest in the International House idea and has financed the building of two other Houses in Chicago and California. Since the war, it has been proposed to build Houses in London, Paris and Rome as well.

While they provide accomodation for a larger number of students, the Houses are not mere dormitories. They have an active non-resident membership and a full programme of educational and social events such as language tables, discussion groups, musical programmes, dances national parties and athletics. There are activities which emphasize interests cutting across national boundaries and there are programmes which accent on national cultures giving foreign groups the chance to interpret their homes and traditions. Perhaps the most typical programme is the traditional weekly 'Sunday Supper' at which all eat together.

International House is not just a place. It is a means whereby human beings of different backgrounds can come together on an equal footing with interest and enthusiasm. It is a focus for a gathering of persons from all parts of the globe for the purpose of forming friendships, of knowing each other and of understanding of the cultures of other countries, their problems and their points of view.

To Contributors:

Contributions, preferably illustrated, are invited on such subjects of interest to high school pupils as Travel, Biography, Hobbies, Art, History, Science, Sports, etc. All contributions typed double space on one side should be addressed to the Editor, SUNSHINE, Shivajinagar, Poona 5. Manuscripts cannot be returned unless accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped envelope.

TO OUR READERS:

Please let us know what you like and what you do not like in this magazine. We must know that to be able to make "SUNSHINE" useful and enjoyable to as many children 13 to 17 years of age as possible. Send us your opinions and your suggestions. If you like this magazine —most children seem to—and want it to be a success, tell others about it and ask them too to spread "SUNSHINE".

to give an explanation. Before narrating his story, however, Bhushan took a solemn promise from Aurangzeb that he would spare his life in the event his story should raise royal displeasure.

How he met his Hero

"Deserting my brother's home in disgust, I took shelter under a Pipal tree in the outskirts of Agra where I came across a great saint—Veer Bhakta by name—who initiated me into the mysteries and privileges of his "Nishkam Marg" and requested me to start off at once in search of that Great Maharashtra Veer, Shivaji, who was a terror to even the mighty Mughul Emperor-Aurangzeb!" Hearing this last sentence, the Moghul King suddenly jumped up from his throne in an attempt to kill the story-teller but controlled himself when reminded of his pledge of honour already given.

Bhushan continued his story: "After walking wearily along the zig-zag way and pointed rocks, crossing rivers and mountains, jungles and deserts, villages and cities, for months and months together, I finally arrived at the Feet of the Maharashtra Veer at his hometown. It was rather late in the evening when I reached the town and went straight into a Dharmshala (inn) to stay overnight. I was dead tired. Both my feet were swollen, so much so that it was impossible for me to stand up. I was suffering from a terrible pain when a sepoy appeared before me. He spoke to me in simple Hindi: "What brings you here, Stranger?" "The Great Hero of Maharashtra", I answered. "And, who is he? May I ask?" The visitor queried.

"Chhatrapati Shivaji—the lion of Dakshin Bharat! Need I tell you more about him, eh?"—I replied.

"Why are you interested in Shivaji?" he asked.

"Well, to tell you the truth. He is the hero of my heart. I am a humble poet from Delhi. I bring him greetings from his admirers up-country. I am anxious to meet and greet him." I replied with a certain amount of anxiety. The Maharashtrian sepoy, who carried in his right hand a sharp-edged spear, who wore a crown-shaped turban and was bare-footed, gave me a rather serious look and asked: "May I have the pleasure of introducing you to

BHUSHAN—the Poet recites verses in praise of SHIVAJI—whom he describes as the "Tiger of Maharashtra."

as I am none else than his personal
But before I do so, I would very
like to hear what you have to say to
Is it in the shape of a poem?"

course," I nodded my head: "But,
der if you will understand my verses."
"Why not? I have spent quite a few days
my life in Northern India and have I
spoken to you in pure Hindi? Go ahead,
friend."—said the Maharashtrian
er. Fatigue or no fatigue—a poet to
a poet must always be ready to recite
composition when called upon to do so.
I at once took out my book of verse
turning over its pages selected a piece
the purpose. As soon as I finished recit-
the last line, the listener drew a line on
floor with the sharp edge of his spear
asked me to recite the poem once again.
id as requested. And to my astonishment,
went on asking me to repeat it several
times until I got tired and blankly refused.
Thereupon he asked me to count the lines
had drawn on the floor with his spear.
was a funny idea, but in order to put an
end to this tiresome job, I counted the lines
told him the number was twenty. "This
and no further, my dear fellow, now
me alone. I need some rest very badly
and I care not whether you introduce me
to Shivaji or not!" said I rather angrily.
The visiting soldier wore a smile on his
face and advanced towards me. He patted
me on the back and said:

"O Great Poet of Bharatvarsha! Shivaji is greatly honoured by your recitation. Your words are most inspiring. Your imagination and beauty of expression are simply grand. You have paid a high tribute to Shivaji and in doing so you have inspired heroism in my own heart. I wish I could reward you for your magnificent work."

"Thank you, O personal envoy of Shivaji, I am glad to hear such nice words from your mouth. But I am at the moment so tired that even if Shivaji were to come in person and wished me to give a recital, I would respectfully refuse to do so." I said in a tone of regret.

"That occasion may not arise at all, O Wise Poet! for Shivaji himself has already heard what you have said." remarked the soldier with a strange look on his face.

"What do you mean? Are you determined to tease me inspite of the fact that I have complied with your request for no less than twenty times"—he interrupted me and gave me the greatest surprise of my life by revealing his identity:

"Shivaji is none else than your patient listener, O Bhushan. Pardon me for having concealed my identity from you so long. Here is Shivaji—the servant of the people —who welcomes you as a *Mahakavi* of Greater Bharatvarsha, with folded hands and bended knees. You shall be my honoured guest and stay with me in the fort as long as you like to make a sojourn in Maharashtra—the land of fighters for the freedom of India."

Nothing could give me more pleasure than to have realised my long-cherished dream of meeting and greeting the Great Shivaji. So, it was he, Your Majesty, who recognised my merits and fostered them. I have the good fortune of possessing twenty thousand gold muhars, twenty horses, twenty elephants, twenty camels and as many as sixty servants to look after me."

Although Aurangzeb's blood was boiling and he was thinking in terms of killing his personal enemy's admirer, on the spot, he found himself helpless in view of his solemn promise to the contrary. Nevertheless, he ordered Bhushan to quit his kingdom within twenty four hours. Bhushan made his exit from the Mughul Durbar, wished his brother, Mati Ram, and his sister-in-law, Shanta, goodbye and left the borders of the Moghul Empire for some unknown destination.

GLIDING IN INDIA

By MAJOR S. N. SHARMA

GLIDING and soaring are not widespread in India to-day, and it may surprise some to know that it originated as far back as 1932. In that year a group of young men obtained sufficient financial and moral backing from the Raja Sahib of Aundh to open a small centre at Aundh, near Poona. Materials were imported from Germany, a glider was built and flown. All went well till Appa B. Pant, one of the keenest members, had a minor accident. He was the Prince of Aundh, and in the panic that followed, his father firmly withdrew his financial support, effectively putting a full stop to any further fun and game that might injure the future ruler of Aundh.

But such an engrossing sport could not fade out. The group moved to Bombay and formed the Indian Gliding Association Limited. But it could not do much due to lack of expert knowledge and financial difficulties.

But the same Appa B. Pant, High Commissioner in Africa, pulled sufficient strings to establish a new centre. This was at Fursungi, five miles beyond Poona. Pandit Nehru declared the centre open on 7 November 1950, and had a joy ride in the two seater. A stream of distinguished visitors followed him, and it seemed better days had started and young glider pilots also streamed in. Two other Gliding Clubs were formed: the first Corps of Engineers Club, based at the then SME and the second at Delhi under the direction of Dr. Zipkes of Switzerland.

Training has now developed and the staff is fully qualified. N. Ostowani, the assistant instructor, obtained the first international "Silver C" in India.

Finally, the members here and at Delhi have been steadily increasing. Centres are also being established at Jodhpur and at the JSW when it moves to Kharakvasla. With all these new pilots we can soon expect gliding feats comparable to world records, and perhaps some day to compete in and win international competitions. Gliding has come to stay.

Glider taking off.

Glider in the air.

Members of Poona Gliding Club.

Gliding is the art of flying in a heavier-than-air machine without the aid of a power unit. The main controls and appearance of a glider are the same as that of the ordinary power plane except those relating to the engine.

The glider may be compared to a kite which flies without moving its wings, and circles higher and higher into the sky. The

THE LURE OF THE DEEP SOUTH

THE Antarctic polar regions have been explored from time to time since as long ago as 1773, but the progress of discoveries was very slow. It was not till December 1911 that Amundsen of Norway actually reached the South Pole.

In February this year, Australia sent out an expedition, known as the Australian Antarctic Expedition and unlike previous groups of men who went there, this party of scientists and technicians expect to stay there more permanently. They have established a base for *scientific research* and named it "Mawson" after Sir Douglas Mawson, the Australian explorer who had gone in 1929 and suffered much hardship.

These ten scientists and technicians under the leadership of Mr. Philip Law, will record temperature, humidity, pressure, etc. So far no country has been concerned with such research but the winds from the South have a great effect on Australia and New Zealand, and so it is worth their while to establish a permanent base there.

But this is not the only reason why these explorers have braved the dangers and hardships of the Antarctic mists and blizzards. In the past the urge to explore the unknown lured bold and adventurous men to the frozen continent. Today however, the reasons are more material. In the seas between Australia and Antarctica there are vast resources of sea food as yet untapped. They abound in whales, seals, fish and birds. In the last 15 years the world's population has increased by 15% while the food supply has increased by only 10%. "In due course, there seems to be no doubt that we will have to look to these Antarctic waters to supplement the foodstuffs that the land seems unable to supply in sufficiently increasing quantity," said Mr. Casey, the Australian Minister for External Affairs.

The Australian Antarctic sector also contains great beds of coal and rich ores of uranium, lead, silver, zinc and other valuable minerals.

---

kite makes use of hot air columns to rise higher. The glider does exactly the same. He guides himself into a hot thermal or column of hot air and keeps circling inside it till he rises high into the sky.

An expert glider has to have the sense of touch—particularly in the exposed portion of his face muscles—developed to such a sensitive degree that he can "feel" the difference in temperature in any given direction, since it is by "sensing" the direction of the columns of the warmer layers of air in the atmosphere that he manoeuvres his glider within that current and so maintains himself in a floating condition indefinitely. The record for which is over 24 hours.

To get started, one has to get up to a height of about 800 ft. and be pushed off a cliff or down a slope. The glider then naturally rises into the air. There is nothing to beat the sheer joy of flying high above the earth with the wind beating into one's face without any mechanical aid to keep one up.

HERE IS A HINT

To solve your GIFT problem

FOR CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR

& BIRTHDAYS

ORDER SUNSHINE &
ensure 12 reminders of

YOUR KIND THOUGHT.

SUNSHINE Circulation Manager,
POONA 5.

JENNER—

THE CONQUEROR OF SMALLPOX

B. C. BORGES

The history of science is the record of the brave attempts of men and women to wrest from Nature her secrets and to use the knowledge for rendering man's life happier. One of the most remarkable discoveries made just before 1800 was that of vaccination by Edward Jenner.

Small-pox used to be a regular scourge in England. Every year it carried off thousands of victims or left them with disfiguring scars. Doctors did not know how to cure it, much less to prevent it. There were no isolation hospitals for the sick.

Edward Jenner, the son of an English clergyman had shown from a very early age a keen interest in small-pox. But no one could help him. He went to London to study medi-

cine and surgery under a very famous doctor, but even there nobody knew how to cure the dreadful disease.

Dr. Jenner loved the quiet of country life and so went back to his village to practise. There he heard rumours that those who got the cow-pox did not get the more dangerous disease of small-pox. One day while treating a patient for a small sore he chanced to speak of small-pox. Thereupon, the patient, who was a dairymaid, remarked that she would not get small-pox as she had already had cow-pox. This set Dr. Jenner thinking—Could it be true that by giving cow-pox, small-pox could be prevented? He wanted to experiment. In 1796, he took the poisonous germs of cow-pox from the hands of a milkmaid and planted them under the skin of Jimmie Phipps, a healthy boy of eight years. Jimmie developed cow-pox. Now came the crucial test. Would Jimmie be immune to small-pox? It was a dangerous risk that Dr. Jenner took, but nothing great has ever been achieved without venturing into the fearsome unknown. Dr. Jenner innoculated the germs of small-pox into Jimmie. Fortunately the experiment was entirely successful. Jimmie was free from infection. Dr. Jenner had discovered vaccination! More experiments were rapidly carried out, and Dr. Jenner gave publicity to his new discovery.

In the following year thirty physicians and forty eminent surgeons signed a statement that they believed in vaccination. Sailors of the British fleet were all vaccinated and the officers promptly came forward for the same. The news of the great discovery spread rapidly to France and then to Spain and Portugal and it was carried to Turkey and Greece by English soldiers, Spain sent a special expedition round the world to carry the glad tidings to Spanish America and Spain's colonies. Soon the practice of vaccination spread to even the remotest corners of the civilized world.

Everywhere vaccination was hailed as a great boon. Preachers in Holland and Germany preached special sermons urging the people to make use of God's new gift to humanity. Religious processions were organized to popularise the use of vaccination and long queues of people—young and old—waiting to be vaccinated became a familiar sight.

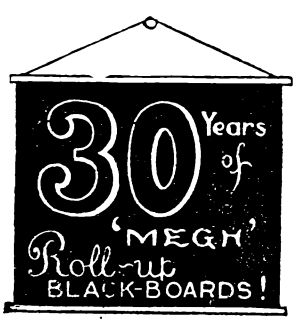
There is an interesting story which shows in what high esteem Dr. Jenner was held. England and France were bitterly at war and Napoleon had captured several English soldiers. The English demanded the release of these soldiers. Napoleon refused. When, however, Jenner's name was mentioned he quickly set them free. "One can refuse him nothing," said Napoleon. Personal honours were showered upon Jenner. The Empress of

Russia sent him a ring. Parliament voted him two grants of money, one of £10,000 and another of £20,000. The University of Oxford granted him the degree of M.D. Jenner's birthday was observed as a feast-day in Germany, and the day that Jimmie Phipps was vaccinated as a National Holiday for many years. The first Russian child to be vaccinated was named "Vaccinov" and educated at public expense!

Dr. Jenner had the satisfaction of seeing his work recognized in his own day. Many countries made vaccination compulsory. Jenner's discovery turned the thoughts of medical men to new ideas about the causes of diseases. It was discovered that many diseases are caused by tiny microbes in the blood. So with the aid of different innoculations it is possible to bring *antitoxins* into the body that will fight and destroy the unhealthy germs.

So small-pox which used to be a regular scourge is no longer held in such dread. India has always been a land where smallpox rages. Now millions of people in India are vaccinated and the death rate is consderably reduced. Vaccination is now used to prevent other diseases also and the name of Jenner is held in grateful remembrance.

Brighten your instruction with



MEGH SLATE FACTORY LTD.

Post Box No. 24

BARAMATI (Poona), INDIA

ESCAPE FROM AN ELEPHANT

By C. Mayadas

On a shooting trip in the forests of North West India while stalking game with a shot gun, I lost sight of my *shikari*, a lean hillman—so dark was the forest.

Eventually I found my man. Excitedly he was pointing to the ears of a large elephant visible above the branches some 80 yards away. Insisting that I should get a nearer view he led me to an opening. On my permit was written that a rogue (killer) elephant, was at large. A big reward was offered to anyone who killed him. But I was armed only with a shot gun, while an elephant could only be shot with a heavy rifle.

We got closer, when suddenly the huge beast charged us. No feeling can equal that of being chased by a rogue elephant. My *shikari* and I ran in different direction and we ran as we had never run before! Presently I stopped for breath behind a large tree and looking back, saw a miracle. The elephant had nearly overtaken my man, who, by some strange chance, was running into a closely planted grove of young teak trees. Entering the grove he zigzagged at great speed while the angry elephant, hindered by the trees, stepped on them as they came in his way and they went down like nine pins.

The tree-obstacles had enabled my man to escape a horrible death. I then waited for the elephant to turn his thoughts to me. Just then the second miracle happened. The elephant seemed to be attracted by a large pool of clear water nearby and decided that a bath on a hot steamy day was better than chasing curious men.

And so he bathed while we escaped.

(Other brief, exciting and true stories of ESCAPES are invited from young and old. Truth, we believe, can be stranger than fiction.—Ed.)

Father to his Son:—"You are a naughty boy to worry the poor puppy. Now, mind, if you beat him, I will beat you. If you pull his ear, I will pull yours."

Junior:—"What will you do if I pull his tail?"

* * *

Shyam:— "I want to buy a pencil, please."

Shopkeeper:— "Hard or soft?"

Shyam:— "Well—hard, it's for a stiff examination."

* * *

Ramu was running on the terrace and making a lot of noise. His mother, who was being disturbed, put her head out of the window and called out, "Ramu, just come down and hear the noise you are making up there."

* * *

"What orders will every one accept gladly?"

"Money Orders!"

* * *

Doctor:— "I can diagnose all sickness from the patients' eyes. Now from your right eye, I can see that you are suffering from malaria."

Patient:— "But Doctor, my right eye is a glass eye."

* * *

"How can I lend you money? I don't know you at all."

"That's exactly why I have come to you."

* * *

Mr. Jones had taken his ten-year old son to have his aching tooth drawn out. When the job was finished, the dentist said, "I am afraid I'll have to charge you five rupees, Sir, for pulling out that tooth."

"Five rupees!" exclaimed Mr. Jones, "I thought you charged only one rupee for such work."

"I usually do," replied the dentist, "but your son yelled so loud that he scared away four other patients who had come to have their teeth extracted."

* * *

Magistrate:— "How did you manage to remove that bundle of notes from the gentleman's pocket without his noticing it?"

Pickpocket.— "Give me 25 rupees and I'll show you the trick."

* * *

Teacher:—A reptile is an animal that creeps. Now, can you give me an illustration?

Girja:— "Yes, Sir, my little brother, Suresh."

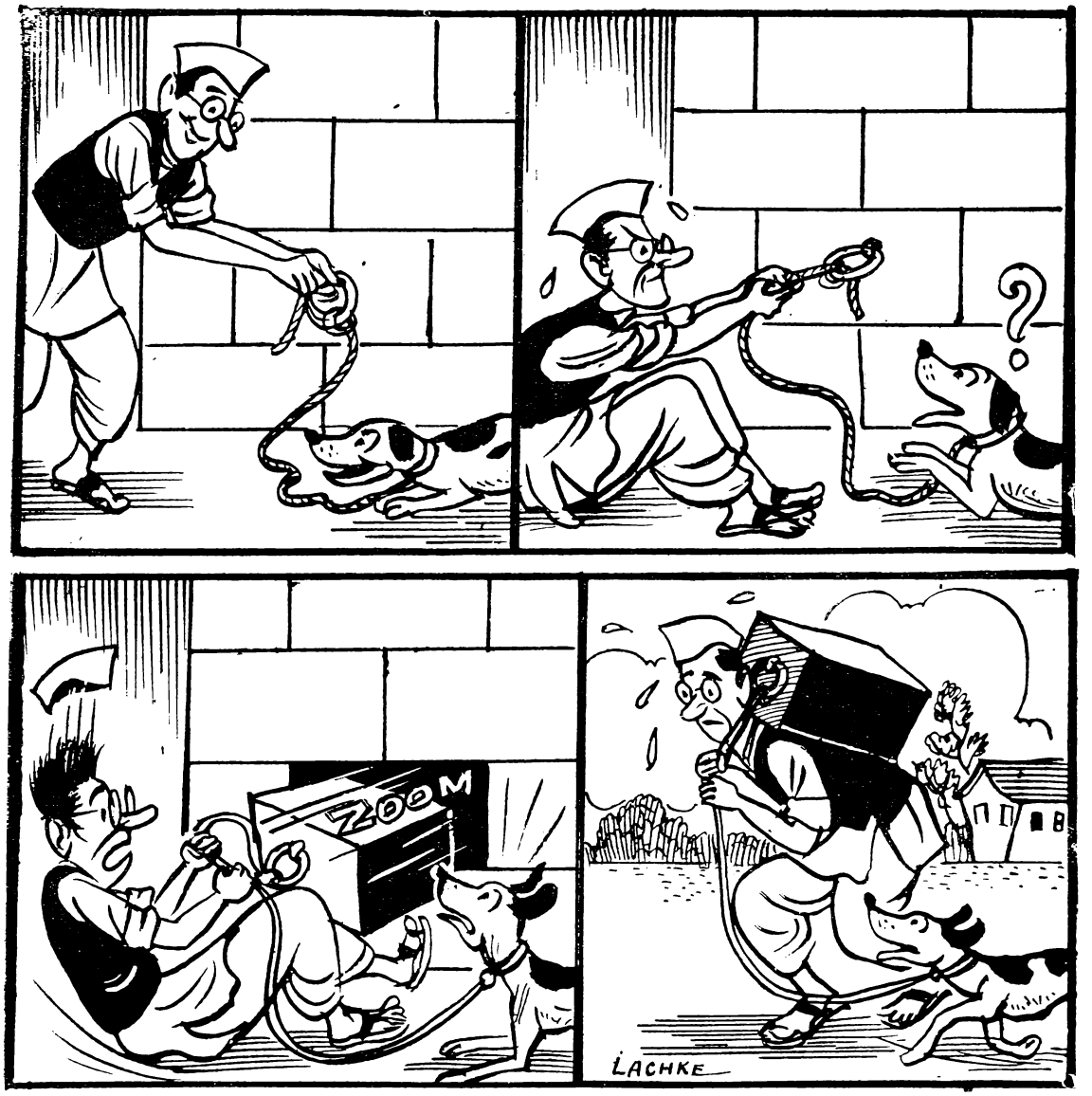
* * *

QUIZ ON GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. Can you give a word in which there are three double letters in succession?
2. What leaves the ground first—the wheels or tail of an air-plane?
3. Is German Silver mined in Germany only?
4. Which weighs more: a cubic foot of ice or a cubic foot of water?
5. Did Esperanto, the proposed universal language, originate in (a) Germany? (b) Holland? (c) Poland?
6. Who was the Indian poetess who became the Governor of U. P.?
7. Who is the President of the U. N. General Assembly?
8. What country is Helvetia?

Answers on page 34

Reader:—
If you liked this new Children's Magazine SEE THAT OTHERS SEE IT
Sample Copy will be sent to likely Subscribers.
Rates:—
Post Free Subscription Rates:—
Single Copy Rs. 0-8-0
Yearly Rs. 5-8-0
Half Yearly Rs. 3-0-0
Sh. 13 $ 2.00
Circulation Manager,
SUNSHINE, POONA 5.



BALAJI TAKES MOTI FOR A WALK!

There is no better Christmas or New Year gift than a subscription for SUNSHINE for your friend or child. It will be a reminder of your kindness every month. Till next season it will bring him light and happiness!

BY YOU

Prizes are offered for short-stories and articles. These must be typed or written neatly on one side of the paper only and sent to: The Editor, SUNSHINE—Poona 5.

SUNSHINE reserves the right to cut and edit manuscripts when necessary. All contributions must have the name, address and age of the sender very clearly written.

ME !

NILOFER BAWA (11 Years)

I am a shy girl, a coy girl,
When attending school,
A trim girl, a slim girl,
In the swimming pool,
I am a nice girl, a wise girl,
With all my home-work done,
Then I'm a gay girl, a 'swell' girl,
Romping in the sun!

* * *

Sometimes, I do the house-work, girls!
When I'm so inclined,
Mother says "A naughty girl,"
When I'm disinclined,
Oft I'm a kitchen girl,
With a house, full of wrory,
For my dolls are so hungry, girls!
Then hurry spoils the curry.

* *

I'd never be a sly girl,
Telling a wicked lie,
I work hard and try, girls!
So I never need to cry,
I'm said to be a good girl,
And mother thinks I'm pretty,
But father says I'm a thoughtless girl,
But also somewhat witty!

* * *

OUR PRIIME MINISTER

By PATRICIA PATRAO, Std. XI.
St. Joseph's Convent, PANCHGANI.

LOVE of nature, cheerfulness, untiring enthusiasm, faith, and several other qualities, stamp our Prime Minister as a personality to which both old and young look up with love and admiration.

Though he is weighed down with serious problems concerning not merely our country—but many others—yet he fiinds time to satisfy his love for nature, during his brief vacations in the gorgeous valleys and snow-clad mountains of India.

There is another quality which attracts every one of us to him and that is his "Love for Children." Pandit Nehru is happiest and has the broadest smile, when he is among children! Whether it is on his birthday, or on his tours, he always meets and mixes with children, and derives great delight from them.

The manner of his gait, his charging down stair-cases, and the breadth of his tours—not merely from one corner of the country to another, but from one continent to another—clearly shows that he has a 'striding heart' and all the unflagging energy of a child.

Nehru, unlike most politicians, is greatly excited when people try to take him from the common fold of a "human being" to honour and respect him in the form of a National Hero. It seems to me that he wants

नेहरू-अंक

स न शा इ न

हिन्दी-भाग

सम्पादक:
डॉ. जी. एस. कृष्णय्या

(प्रगतिशील बच्चों का अपना पत्र)

उप सम्पादक:
कैप्टन रत्नाम्बरदत्त चन्दोला

प्रथम वर्ष ◎ ◎ ◎ नवम्बर १९५४ ◎ ◎ ◎ द्वितीय अंक

छात्रों के प्रति

शासक, शिक्षक और परीक्षक हैं जो सारे,
बनकर वे भी छात्र हुए हैं मान्य तुम्हारे।
पढ़ो, परिश्रम करो, कभी हिम्मत मत हारो,
बनकर शीघ्र सुयोग्य, देश की दशा सुधारो।

–राष्ट्रकवि मैथिलीशरण गुप्त

आशा का तारा

दूर गगन में झिलमिल करता
आशा का एक सितारा–
देख – देख परछाँई जल में
बढ़ता नाविक बेचारा!

साँसों की दो पतवारों से
वह नौका खेता जाता,
फिर भी साहिल को वह इतना
दूर - दूर - सा क्यों पाता?

दुविधा में पड़ आज उसी का
चंचल मन अकुलाता–
"कब पहुँचूंगा उस तट पर मैं?"
– यह प्रश्न सामने आता!

आँखों से बहती जाती है
अरमानों की जल-धारा!
ज्ञात नहीं, क्यों भगता जाता–
पल-पल में दूर किनारा?

किंतु, वही 'आशा का तारा'
है अंतिम लक्ष्य दिखाता–
डगमग नैया को, इंगित से,
दरिया के पार लगाता!!

चारुचन्द्र चन्दोला 'चारु'

'सनशाइन'-परिवार के कुछ छात्रों के साथ सम्पादक

हमारे शुभचिन्तक

'सनशाइन' के अगस्त और अक्टूबर अंक देखने को मिले। यह देख कर प्रसन्नता हुई कि बच्चों के विकास की दृष्टि से 'सनशाइन' का सम्पादन सुन्दर होता है। सरल भाषा, विषयों की विविधता और आवश्यक मनोरंजन–सभी ओर ध्यान दिया जाता है।

अक्टूबर के अंक में 'हिन्दी-विभाग' भी है जिसे ८ पृष्ठ दिये गये हैं। 'सनशाइन' में इस प्रकार राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी को स्थान देना समयोचित है। आशा है सम्पादक महोदय हिन्दी-विभाग की पृष्ठ-संख्या बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे।

रामेश्वर दयाल दुबे,
एम. ए., 'साहित्यरत्न',
–परीक्षामंत्री, राष्ट्रभाषा प्रचार समिति, **वर्धा**

ॐ जवाहरलाल की जन्म-कथा ॐ

प्रधान मंत्री

"जुग-जुग जियो!"

एक समय की बात है, बहुत दिन हुए, इतने दिन हुए कि तब तुम्हारे दादा के दादा तुम्हारे जैसे छोटे रहे होंगे! कुलीन ब्राह्मणों का एक घराना बहुत ऊपर हिमालय पर, काश्मीर के विशाल पर्वतप्रदेश में रहा करता था। इस घराने के लोग लम्बे, गोरे और सुन्दर थे। यह प्रसन्नता की बात अवश्य थी कि उनके चारों ओर प्रकृति की सुन्दरता फैली हुई थी। फिर भी वे वहां बहुत दिनों तक नहीं रह सके और उस फल-फूलोंवाली भूमि को छोड़कर ऊँचे पहाड़ों की तलहटी में उतर आए। इसके बाद वे उत्तर के मैदानों की यात्रा करते हुए मुग़ल बादशाहों की विशाल राजधानी दिल्ली पहुँचे। आज भी कोई यह यात्रा करे तो बड़ी लम्बी होगी, जब कि वेग से चलनेवाली रेलगाड़ियाँ और मोटरें और हवाई जहाज़ हैं। उन दिनों तो यह यात्रा और भी लम्बी होती थी, यहाँ तक कि हाथियों, ऊँटों और घोड़ों पर यह यात्रा करनी पड़ती थी। और जिन्हें ये सवारियाँ नहीं मिलती थीं, उन्हें सारी राह पैदल चलना पड़ता था।

इसलिए जब ये लोग दिल्ली पहुँचे तो इन्होंने वहीं बस जाने का निश्चय किया। बादशाह के दरबार में ये लोग नौकरी करने लगे और बादशाह की ओर से इन्हें नहर के किनारे रहने के लिए एक घर मिला। यह काश्मीरी घराना वास्तव में "कौल" घराना था, किंतु थोड़े ही दिन पीछे ये लोग "नेहरू" कहलाने लगे, क्योंकि वे एक नहर के पास रहते थे।

नेहरू-परिवार दिल्ली में भी स्थायी रूप से नहीं रह सका। १८५७ में एक बड़ा बलवा हुआ जब कि हमारे देश ने ब्रिटिश राज्य के विरुद्ध विद्रोह किया। हमारे बहुत से लोग दिल्ली से भागे। नेहरू परिवार भी दिल्ली छोड़कर आगरा आने के लिए विवश हुआ। और वह वहाँ कुछ वर्षों तक रहा। आगरा से ये लोग इलाहाबाद आए, जोकि उस जगह पर है जहाँ कि यमुना के नीले जल का पवित्र गंगा के मटमैले जल से संगम होता है। यहाँ पर वह परिवार बस गया। और यहीं उसने अपना घर बना लिया। यहाँ उनके बच्चे बड़े हुए। इस प्रकार वे शान्ति से बहुत वर्षों तक रहे। इस परिवार के जीवन में कोई विशेष घटना नहीं घटी, केवल १८८९ के नवम्बर में एक दिन मोतीलाल नेहरू के यहाँ एक पुत्र उत्पन्न हुआ। यह बड़े आनन्द का दिन था और जैसा कि भारतीय घरों में बेटे के जन्म के अवसर पर होता है, मंगल मनाया गया। बालक बड़ा होता रहा। वह गोरे रंग का और अच्छे गठन का बालक था और सभी उसे प्यार करते थे। उसका नाम 'जवाहरलाल' था क्योंकि वह घर का मूल्यवान जवाहर था!

– शकुंतला मसानी

(और वही होनहार बालक, ६५ वर्ष की आयु का होकर आज हमारे विशाल-देश का "हृदय सम्राट" है! –सम्पादक)

हँसो–हँसाओ !

'मनसुखा'

● दो गप्पी दोस्त ●

दो दोस्त सम्भाजी पार्क की एक बेंच पर बैठे गप हाँक रहे थे। एक ने उचक कर कहा:–

"अजी, मेरे बाप के पास इतने घोड़े हैं कि उनके रहने का अस्तबल इस पृथ्वी से भी बड़ा है !"

दूसरे ने चने चबाते कहा:–

"अजी, मेरे बाप के पास इतनी बड़ी चाबुक है कि उसकी नोक आसमान को छूती है !"

"ऐसा क्या ? तो भला यह तो कहो कि तुम्हारा बाप इतनी बड़ी चाबुक को रखता कहाँ है ?" पहले दोस्त ने पूछा।

दूसरा दोस्त बड़े तपाक से बोला :–

"वाह ! ख़ूब समझे मेरे दोस्त ! मेरे बाप का चाबुक तुम्हारे बाप के अस्तबल के सिवा और कहाँ रखा जा सकता है ?"

● तीन मतलबी पठान ●

तीन पठान एक साथ बैठकर खिचड़ी खा रहे थे। एक बड़े थाल में खिचड़ी भरी थी और उसके ऊपर एक गहरा छेद बनाकर उसमें उन तीनों के लिए घी भरा था। किंतु, तीनों के तीन तकल्लुफ़ के मारे किनारे से उठाकर सूखी खिचड़ी खाने लगे। उनमें से एक को चालाकी सूझी। उसने कहा :–

"देखो भाई, मैं तुम्हें एक कहानी सुनाता हूँ, मेरे बाप के ज़माने में एक ज़बर्दस्त जंग हुआ !"– यह कहते हुए उसने अपनी बड़ी उँगली से खिचड़ी के ढेर पर एक लकीर खींची और बीच का घी उसकी ओर ढल पड़ा।

दूसरा पठान झट से बोल उठा:–

"मेरी भी सुनो, मेरे बाप के रहते-रहते दो बड़ी लड़ाइयाँ हुईं !" यह कहते हुए उसने दो उँगलियों से दो लकीरें खींचकर बाक़ी बचा घी अपनी ओर खींच लिया।

दोनों दोस्तों की इन मतलबी करतूतों पर तीसरा पठान, जो अब तक चुप था, बिगड़ पड़ा। और दोनों को रोकते हुए बोला:–

"देखो भाई, खाने से पहले ज़रा मेरी भी तो सुनो। (पहले पठान की तरफ़) तुम्हारे बाप के ज़माने में एक जंग हुआ। (फिर दूसरे पाठान की तरफ़) और तुम्हारे बाप के रहते-रहते दो लड़ाइयाँ हुईं। लेकिन सच तो यह है कि भाई मेरे वालिद के सामने तो एक दम ग़दर ही मच गया था !" यह कहते हुए तीसरे पठान ने दोनों हाथों से घी बटोर कर सारी खिचड़ी में मिला दिया !

● टट्टी की ओट में शिकार ●

मैं जिन दिनों बनारस में पढ़ता था, मेरे पास एक सीधा-सादा गँवार लड़का नौकरी की तलाश में आया। मुझे एक छोकरे की ज़रूरत थी 'बोर्डिग हाउस' में ऊपरी काम करने के लिए। हमारे बोर्डिग के पुराने नौकर बड़े चालाक थे। उन्होंने मिलकर इस नये नौकर को यह पट्टी पढ़ाई कि जब कभी तुम्हारे 'बाबू' तुमसे बाज़ार से कुछ सौदा मँगाया करें तो रुपये पीछे इकन्नी या दुअन्नी उड़ा लिया करो। यदि बाबू हिसाब पूछें तो कह देना:– "आज बाज़ार में भाव बढ़ गया, सो मैं क्या करूँ ?"

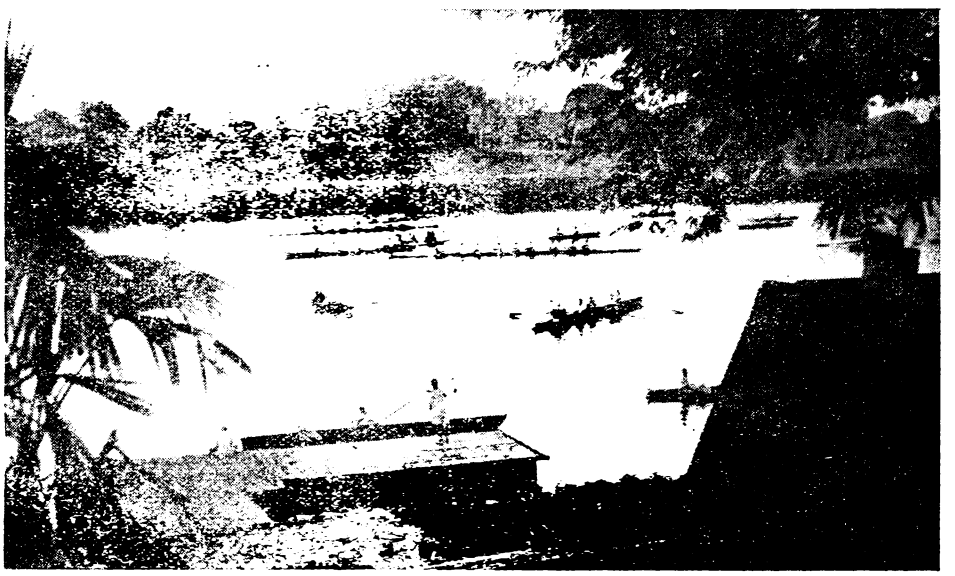
एक दिन मैंने उस लड़के को डाकख़ाने जाने और कुछ पोस्टकार्ड ख़रीद लाने को कहा। जब

(कृपया पृष्ठ उलटिए)

कुछ "बर्मी बच्चों" के बारे में

रत्नाम्बरदत्त चन्दोला

आज से लगभग अठारह वर्ष पहले, अंग्रेज़ों के राज्यकाल में, बर्मा भारतवर्ष का एक अविच्छिन्न अंग था। उसके बाद बर्मा-विद्रोह के परिणाम-स्वरूप यह दोनों देश एक दूसरे से अलग कर दिए गए। किंतु, जब पिछले महायुद्ध के छिड़ जाने पर, जापान ने बर्मा को दबोच लिया, तो फिर भारतीय-सेना की मदद से मित्र-राष्ट्रों ने बर्मा को जापान के पंजे से छुड़ा लिया। लड़ाई ख़त्म होने के दो वर्ष बाद जहाँ भारत स्वतंत्र हुआ वहाँ बर्मा की क़िस्मत जागी और वह भी उसके एक वर्ष बाद ही आज़ाद हो गया। अब यह दोनों देश स्वाधीन हैं, और सगे पड़ोसी भी। अब दोनों मित्र-राष्ट्रों में पहिले से भी कहीं अधिक भाईचारा है। और आशा है, सदैव यही भाव बना रहेगा।



बर्मा की इरावदी नदी के सुरम्य तट पर बर्मी लोगों का नौकारोहरण! (माण्डले का दृश्य)

(पृष्ठ ३ का शेष)

वह वापस लौटा तो मुझे मालूम हुआ कि दो आने का फ़र्क़ था।

मैंने पूछा:– "क्यों रे, बाक़ी के दो आने पैसे कहाँ गए?"

उसने तुरंत उत्तर दिया:– "बाबूजी, आज बाज़ार में भाव बढ़ गया, सो मैं क्या करूँ?"

"डाकघर में भी कहीं रात-दिन भाव बदला करता है? मूर्ख कहीं का, तुझे चोरी करनी भी नहीं आती!" मैंने डाँटकर कहा।

"मैं क्या करूँ बाबूजी, मुझे जैसे यहाँ के पुराने नौकरों ने सिखाया मैंने वैसा ही किया!"

ब्रह्मपुत्रा तथा इरावदी नदियों के बीच बसा हुआ यह 'ब्रह्मदेश' पीले वस्त्रों वाले 'पुंगियों,' सफ़ेद पत्थरों से चिने हुए 'पगोडाओं' तथा आकाश को चूमनेवाले 'लम्बे ताड़ के वृक्षों' की भूमि कहलाता है। यह हरा-भरा देश प्राकृतिक सौन्दर्य से परिपूर्ण है। यहाँ की धरती धन-धान्य से सम्पन्न है। यहाँ के जंगल क़ीमती लकड़ी पैदा करते हैं। यहाँ हाथीदांत, संगमरमर, चावल, रबड़ आदि भी बहुतायत से पाये जाते हैं। यहाँ क़ीमती पत्थरों तथा खनिज पदार्थों की बहुत-सी खानें हैं। मिट्टीके तेल और पेट्रोल के कुओं की भी कमी नहीं। यह देश स्वतंत्रता पाने के छटवें वर्ष में ही बहुत-कुछ

उन्नति कर चुका है। और अनेक अन्दरूनी क्रांतियों व अशांतियों के होने पर भी, राष्ट्र-निर्माण के पथ पर निर्भय तथा दृढ़ता से क़दम बढ़ाता चला जा रहा है।

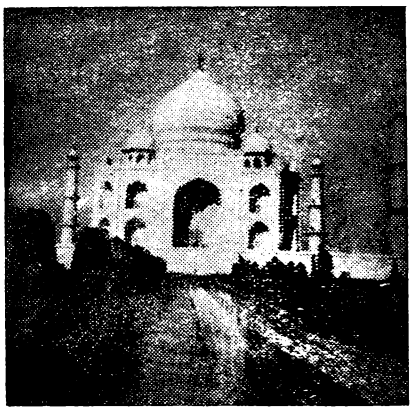
अब हम इस लेख में बर्मा के बच्चों के जीवन पर प्रकाश डालना चाहते हैं। सच तो यह है कि यहाँ के बच्चों का अधिकांश समय उन के परिवार के बड़े-बूढ़ों की संगति में ही बीतता है। वे उनके साथ हर जगह घूमते फिरते हैं। बार त्यौहार मनाते हैं। उनके ही साथ उठते, बैठते तथा खाते-पीते हैं। उनके साथ ही एक कमरे में सोते हैं। यहां तक कि अपने बुज़ुर्गों के वाद-विवाद में भी वे खुले दिल से हिस्सा लेते हैं! इस निरंतर सहवास के कारण इन बच्चों में कुछ ऐसे संस्कारों का बीजारोपण हो जाता है कि वे बचपन में ही पारिवारिक–जीवन के बंधन तथा उत्तरदायित्व को समझने लगते हैं। इस अयाचित वरदान को पाकर वे बड़े होकर अपने भावी-जीवन की कठिनाइयों को सहने के लिए तय्यार हो जाते हैं। किंतु, इतना होते हुए भी, वे अपने बाल-सुलभ हास्य-विनोद को तिलांजलि नहीं देते। हँसमुख तथा प्रसन्न-चित्त रहते हैं। यही बर्मी बच्चों का विशेष गुण है।

बर्मा के लोग प्रायः पश्चिमी देशों के ढर्रे के 'क्लबों' के भीतर का आमोद–प्रमोद पसन्द नहीं करते। उन्हें तो खुली जगह की ताज़ी हवा पसन्द आती है। उनका प्रीति-भोज कभी बौद्ध–मठों या पगोडाओं के इर्द–गिर्द या बाग़–बगीचों की हरियाली के ऊपर और कभी एकदम खुले मैदानों में हुआ करता है। दो-चार परिवार मिलकर अपने घरों से निकलकर जंगल में मंगल मनाते हैं और प्रकृति की गोद में खूब खाते–पीते, खेलते कूदते और मौज उड़ाते हैं! इन अवसरों पर बच्चों को पूरी आज़ादी मिलती है और वे जी भर कर "नटखट-पना" भी करते हैं–किंतु, बड़े-बूढ़ों की मौजूदगी में तथा मठ-मन्दिरों के अध्यात्मिक वातावरण में, वे बाल-मर्यादा का उलंघन भी नहीं कर पाते! हाँ, इस प्रकार के स्वाधीन-आचरण से उन की मानसिक तथा शारीरिक शक्तियों का विकास होता रहता है। और उनके सामाजिक-जीवन का स्रोत उचित दिशा की ओर ही बहता है।

इसके अलावा, बर्मा के बाल-गोपाल "पानी के खेलों" को बहुत पसन्द करते हैं। वे हंसों की तरह पानी के ऊपर तैरना तथा जल मुरग़ाबियों की तरह पानी में डुबकी लगाना और दिन में कई बार नहाना–दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी नियामत समझते हैं! इसी कारण, वहाँ के बच्चे अक्सर साफ़ सुथरे नज़र आते हैं। नावों तथा 'बजड़ों' की बाज़ी लगाने का भी उन्हें बड़ा शौक होता है। और साल में उनका सबसे सुहावना त्यौहार उनका "पानी का पर्व" कहलाता है, जो 'होली' से मिलता-जुलता है किंतु, उस में रंग के बदले स्वच्छ-जल की पिचकारियाँ ही एक दूसरे के ऊपर छोड़ी जाती हैं। साल में दो बार बर्मा में "दीपों का त्यौहार" मनाया जाता है, जिसका महत्व बौद्ध-धर्म से सम्बंध रखता है। यह 'दिवाली' बर्मी बच्चों के नन्हें २ हृदयों में ज्ञान की ज्योति का प्रसार करती है!

इस के उपरांत प्रत्येक बच्चे के जीवन में और भी महत्वपूर्ण घटनाएं घटती हैं–जिनमें ख़ासकर एक तो लड़कियों के लिए है, "कर्णछेदन-संस्कार," जब कि उनके कान छेदे जाते हैं। दूसरी घटना लड़कों के लिए है, "दीक्षा संस्कार" जब कि उन्हें "भिक्षु" बनकर बौद्ध धर्म सीखने के लिए एक नियत समय तक किसी "पुंगी–चाँव" या "मठ" में, कठोर नियमपूर्वक, रहना पड़ता है। और तीसरी घटना वह है, जब कि युवावस्था प्राप्त करलेने पर उन्हे "सोने की जंज़ीरों" में जकड़ दिया जाता है–अर्थात उनका विवाह होता है। यह विवाह वर-कन्या की मर्ज़ी से होता है–इस प्रेम-बंधन में उनके माता-पिता कोई अड़चन नहीं डाला करते। इन सब शुभ अवसरों पर खान-पान के अतिरिक्त "पुंगियों" तथा भिखारियों को भी यथाशक्ति दान दिया जाता है। गायन, वादन, तथा नर्तन का भी आयोजन होता है।

ताज महल



शाहजहाँ ने ताजमहल बनवाने में कितना खर्च किया, इसके बारे में ५० लाख से लेकर ६ करोड़ रुपये तक के अनुमान लगाए जाते हैं। भारत-सरकार की ओर से १९४०-४१ से अब तक ताजमहल की मरम्मत पर कोई चार लाख रुपय खर्च किया जा चुका है। ताज के निर्माण में कितना समय लगा इस प्रश्न पर भी अधिकारी विद्वान एक मत नहीं हैं। इमारतों पर के शिलालेखों पर खुदी हुई तारीखों से पता चलता है कि मुख्य-द्वार पर जो शिलालेख खुदा हुआ है, वह सब से अंत का है। उसकी तारीख १०५७ हिजरी अर्थात् सन १६४८ ई० है। बेगम मुमताज महल की मृत्यु सन् १६३० में हुई और ताज का निर्माण कार्य भी तभी से प्रारम्भ हो गया था। इस लिए स्पष्ट है कि मुख्य-द्वार के निर्माण में १८ वर्ष का समय लगा। और यह भी निश्चित है कि निर्माण इस के बाद भी चलता रहा। उस समय के यूरोपियन यात्री टर्वानियर के अनुसार, जो कि ताज के निर्माण के प्रारम्भ तथा अंत समय में भारत में था, ताज के निर्माण में २२ वर्ष लगे। उसने यह भी लिखा है कि इस अवधि में २०,००० व्यक्ति इस काम में सतत जुटे रहे। इस तथ्य को स्वीकार करते हुए कि उस काल में श्रम सस्ता था, उसने लिखा है कि २०,००० व्यक्तियों के लिए २२ वर्ष का खर्च एक बहुत बड़ी रक़म होना चाहिए।

अभी कुछ समय पहले कुछ खोज करनें पर एक तत्कालीन ईरानी हस्तलिखित ग्रंथ की प्राप्ति हुई है जो कि आजकल आगरा के श्री. मोहम्मद मुइनुद्दीन के पास है। उसमें कुछ विश्वसनीय एवं स्पष्ट आँकड़े दिये हुए हैं। ये आँकड़े रोदरदास खजांची द्वारा दिये कहे जाते हैं। उक्त ग्रन्थ में दिये हुए आँकड़ों का कुल जोड़ तीन करोड़ रुपये होता है। कुछ आँकड़े यहाँ दिये जाते हैं :-

रोज़ा (क़ब्र)-५३,४५,९६१ रु.। चार मीनारें -५१,७७६७४ रु.। संगमर्मर का पर्दा-४६८,८८५ रु.। मुख्य-भवन - ८,४५,६१५ रु.। मस्जिद ८,२५,८२१ रु.। पूर्वी बुर्ज (कंगूरे) -१,४५,५०५ रु.। पश्चिमी बुर्ज १,६५,४२७ रु.। मध्य-मीनार-१,१३,९१८ रु. नदी के तरफ़ की दीवार-१,२२,२१२ रु.। कुल मिलाकर तीन करोड़ रु. के लगभग।

हिमालय

दुनिया में सबसे अधिक पर्वत मालायें भारत में हैं। हिमालय की लम्बाई लगभग १५०० और चौड़ाई ४०० मील है। संसार में हिमालय की चोटियाँ सब से ऊंची हैं इसीलिये ये विश्व में सम्मानित हैं। अन्य देशों में बहुत कम ऊँची पर्वत मालायें हैं जिनका हिमालय की चोटियों की गणना में कोई विशिष्ट स्थान नहीं है। विश्व के अन्य देशों की विख्यात पर्वत-मालाओं में, एशिया में माउंट एवरेस्ट २९००२, दक्षिण-अमेरिका में एकोकन्वा २३०८१, उत्तरी अमेरिका में माउन्ट मकीनली २०४६४, अफ्रीका में कीली मंजारो १९७१० और योरप (रूस) में माउण्ट अलबर्ज १८४६५ फ़ीट हैं।

हिमालय की पन्द्रह सौ मील लम्बी प्राकृतिक सीमा को भौगोलिक दृष्टि से चार भागों में बांटा जा सकता है यथा:-पंजाब हिमालय-३५० मील, कुमाऊँ हिमालय-२०० मील, नेपाल हिमालय ५०० मील और आसाम हिमालय-४५० मील। हिमालय के इन चारों भागों में सैकड़ों विख्यात गिरिमालायें हैं।

शेरपा

पर्वतारोही अभियानों के आधार शेरपा हैं। शेरपा एक पहाड़ी जाति है। यह लोग नेपाल की शोलाखम्बू घाटी में अधिक रहते थे परन्तु पर्वतारोही अभियान के साथ जाने के धन्धे के कारण आजकल यह लोग दार्जिलिंग, सिक्किम और नेपाल की राजधानी काठमाण्डू की समीपस्थ बस्तियों तथा भारत के अन्यान्य देशों में रहने लगे हैं। यह लोग अत्यंत दृढ़ तथा बहादुर होते हैं। ऊंची पर्वत मालाओं पर, जहाँ साधारण मनुष्य तो जीवित ही नहीं रह सकता, विशेष शक्तिशाली मनुष्य वैज्ञानिक साधनों से लैस होकर खाली हाथ भी कठिनाई से चल पाता है, वहाँ पर यह बहादुर शेरपा अपनी पीठ पर ३०–४० पाउण्ड तक वजन उठाकर बिना ऊपरी प्राण-वायु के सहारे से बढ़ते रहते हैं और इन्होंने इस कला में अपने सैकड़ों वीर युवकों का बलिदान दिया है। शेरपा जाति के गौरव तेनसिंग नौर्गे ने विश्व की उच्चतम चोटी एवरेस्ट पर विजय पताका फहराकर संसारव्यापी सम्मान पाया है तथा नंगा पर्वत, कामेट, नन्दादेवी आदि अनेक पर्वत मालाओं पर आक्रमण करने वाले अभियानों के अग्रणी यही बहादुर शेरपा लोग रहे हैं। इन्हीं की शक्ति संपन्नता के बल पर अनेक गिरिआरोही सफल हुए हैं। आज के शेरपा सरदारों में नंगा पर्वत विजयी दक्ष पर्वतारोही शेरपा लामा, तेनसिंग नौर्गे, ग्यालजन, पासंगदावा लामा, कर्मपाल, अंगथर्के आदि के नाम विशेष उल्लेखनीय हैं।

–'प्राची'

पर्वत-मालाओं पर हमला करने वाले चार साहसी–वीर जो अपने प्राणों की बाज़ी लगाकर, एक मज़बूत रस्सी के सहारे ढलवाँ और बर्फ़ीली, चोटी तक पहुँचने का प्रयत्न कर रहे ह!

सम्पादकीय टिप्पणियां

सहयोगी 'समाचार-प्रकाशन' (दिल्ली) से पता चलता है कि हिन्दी के राष्ट्रभाषा घोषित हो जाने के परिणाम-स्वरूप, पिछले पांच वर्षों में हिन्दी में डेढ़ सौ से ऊपर नये पत्र प्रकाशित हुए हैं। भारतवर्ष में इस समय हिन्दी के पत्रों की प्रकाशन संख्या अन्य भाषाओं के पत्रों की गणना में सबसे अधिक है। यह एक हजार से भी अधिक है। यह गौरव का विषय है कि हिन्दी भाषा में अब 'अर्थ,' 'वाणिज्य' तथा 'टेकनिकल' विषयों के अतिरिक्त 'बाल-साहित्य' पर भी कुछ अच्छे पत्र निकलने लगे हैं, जिन में "चून्नू-मुन्नू" (पटना) तथा "चन्दामामा" (मद्रास) अपना विशेष स्थान रखते हैं। जैसा हम 'सनशाइन' के पिछले अंक में लिख चुके हैं, उत्तर-भारत में पहिले ही से बालोपयोगी पत्रों की कमी नहीं। किंतु, दक्षिण-भारत में ऐसे पत्रों का अभाव बड़ा खटकता है। प्रतिद्वंदिता तथा प्रतियोगिता के इस युग में, शिवाजीनगर के सुन्दर क्षितिज पर उगने वाले 'सनशाइन' के ये गिने-गिनाये आठ हिन्दी के पृष्ठ भला कैसे मोर्चा ले सकते हैं? यह तो "बावना होकर चाँद छूना" है! किंतु, सच तो यह है कि हम चाँद के बदले सूरज को छूने की सोच रहे हैं। सूरज की किरणों का प्रकाश चुराकर घर-घर में 'उजाला' पहुँचाने का सुन्दर सपना देख रहे हैं! हम चाहते हैं कि हम 'सनशाइन' के इस छोटे से रूप को सँवार कर कुछ ऐसा बनादें कि जिससे हमारे 'नन्हे-मुन्ने' पाठक थोड़ा-बहुत लाभ उठा सकें-जिससे उनका मनोरंजन हो सके-जिससे उनका दृष्टिकोण धीरे धीरे बढ़ सके! इस इच्छा को कार्यरूप में परिणत करने के लिए, कहना न होगा, हमें प्रत्येक विचारशील हिन्दी-प्रेमी के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है। क्या हिन्दी के विद्वान लेखक, कवि, साहित्यिक तथा कलाकार 'सनशाइन' की झोली में अपनी लेखनी का प्रसाद डालकर, हमारी इस माँग को पूरा करने का पुण्य कमायेंगे? यदि हाँ, तो महती कृपा होगी-सचमुच!

जब से पुरुष ने पर्वत की चरम चोटी पर अपने चरणों के चिन्हों को छोड़ा है, तब से मनुष्य के लिए दुनिया की बड़ी से बड़ी मुश्किलें भी आसान हो गईं। कितने ही वर्षों तक निरंतर अभ्यास करते रहने पर, तथा गिरिराज हिमालय की आकाश को चूमनेवाली चोटी-'माउँट एवरेस्ट'-पर विजय पताका फहराने की एक मात्र अभिलाषा हृदय में लिए, शेरपाओं के शिरोमणि, तेनसिंग नोर्गे, ने अपनी जान को हथेली पर रखा। हिलेरी तथा नोर्गे की यह अभूतपूर्व विजय मानवता की विजय है। मानव क्या नहीं कर सकता? वह असम्भव को सम्भव बनाने की क्षमता रखता है। वह दुनिया की छत पर खड़ा होकर आसमान के चाँद को चुनौती दे सकता है। वह बड़े से बड़े दरियाओं तथा समुन्दरों को पार कर सकता है। भयानक जंगलों में घुसकर हिंसक जन्तुओं को बस में ला सकता है। रेगिस्तान को रौंध कर सदियों पुरानी बस्तियों तथा छिपे खज़ानों को ढूंढ निकालता है। और असीम आकाश में अपना हवाई घर बना कर पृथ्वी को नीचा दिखाने की कोशिश करता है! इस अंक में अन्यत्र हमने 'ताजमहल,' 'हिमालय' तथा 'शेरपा' शीर्षक लघु-लेख छापे हैं-केवल इस अभिप्राय से कि 'सनशाइन' के गुण-ग्राही पाठक उनके द्वारा इस वैज्ञानिक-युग में अपना सिर ऊँचा उठा सकें। उन्हें आश्चर्यमयी घटनाओं के साथ ही साथ, मानव जाति के दिल तथा दिमाग़ की क्रांतिकारी कसरतों की एक रोमांचकारी झाँकी का दिग्दर्शन हो जाय!

हमें यह लिखते हुए हर्ष हो रहा है कि हिन्दी जगत् ने 'सनशाइन' के हिन्दी-भाग की मुक्त-कण्ठ से सराहना की है-हमारा उत्साह बढ़ाकर, हमें उन्नति के मार्ग पर चलने का निर्देश किया है। हमें आशा है हम शीघ्रही अपने सहृदय पाठकों की सेवा में स्वतंत्र-रूप से प्रगट होंगे!

even to remain a MAN with all the sentiments of a child. Though a great politician, he has all the simplicity of youth and this is why he is to me "a kindred spirit."

Even at his present age of sixty-five Nehru has like all true children a deep faith in human beings. He is more ready to believe good than evil of others. It is because of this attitude that he has been able to consolidate peace not only in his own country, but all over the world by the peaceful method of understanding, and not force of arms. The Korean, Geneva and Indo-China conferences are the outstanding results of his peaceful approach. The French have followed his advice by transferring French territories in India to the Indian Government. His approach to problems is from a human point of view, and his motto is "Live and let live." No wonder then that he is known as the Prince of Pacifism.

I admire his self-sacrifice, cool courage and perseverance in his fight for freedom, which was nevertheless absolutely non-violent.

He spent the best part of his youth incessantly in the service of the country and was even willing to be within the four walls of the prison. At every call of his country he was at the head, without any fear or hesitation. He was never afraid to voice his views regardless of whether they would find the support of men like his own father or Mahatma Gandhi. He openly opposed the Resolution moved by his father at the Congress Session in Calcutta.

May this lovable leader who seems to have taken so much to heart the words of the greatest of all Leaders—"Unless you become as little children, you shall not enter the kingdom of Heaven" long remain a 'child,' to guide the nation and the world by a novel course of approach!

Hints on Making a Bookcase

PRAMODH MALHOTRA

St. Xavier's High School, Bombay

Some people make an awful fuss about knocking together a bookcase. You would think to listen to them that it was a difficult job instead of being a pleasant occupation for a wet afternoon.

The first thing to do is to get some wood, of course; out in the wild and wooly West, when a man wants a bookcase he begins by going out with an axe and cutting down a tree, but it is best to get your wood in the form of planks: it will save you a lot of trouble.

The next thing to do is to cut the planks to the right lengths, and to accomplish this in a neat and tidy way a saw is necessary.

Sawing is—but anybody can use a saw. The great secret is to go gently—like this—and not to—Ouch!

It is also advisable to have some iodine and bits of rag handy when you are sawing. They are vicious, dangerous things, saws are.

There. Having now cut the pieces of wood to the required lengths, see that they fit together properly—like that—and—

Oh! By the way, before cutting the planks it is a good thing to draw a straight line across each to saw along, so that the ends are straight. I ought to have mentioned that before. I ought to have thought about it, too. However, it will be all right. I shall have to

make the bookcase an inch or two narrower, that's all.

Now, having got the ends nice and straight, fit the whole thing—.

Of course, it is difficult when it won't stand up by itself. Really it requires about eight people to hold it in position at this juncture. Now, very carefully, you pick up one of the shelves and see whether it is the right—

Now, just look at that! It shows you how careful you have to be. I've cut the shelves and the top of the same length—Oh, well—it's not serious. I can just cut a couple of inches off each shelf.

It means more sawing, that's all. I'm beginning to be a little tired of sawing.

There's just one point—if the shelves need an inch off at each end, it will come to the same thing really if two inches are taken off one end. This saves a good deal of sawing.

Where's the top gone?

Oh, my hat! Now wouldn't that make you—! I've got the top mixed up with the shelves and cut that down as well!

Oh, well, I shall have to make the bookcase a little narrower, that's all. I hope this sort of thing won't go on happening because, if it does, the sides will eventually meet and there won't be any room for the books.

I suppose this means cutting the shelves again. We Won't make any mistake this time. This is the top and these are the shelves Now then.

There. That's better.

Now would you believe that! I've gone and cut two inches off one of the uprights!

Oh, well—I shall have to make the bookcase a little lower. After all, a man is perfectly at liberty to have his bookcase just as narrow and just as low as he likes.

Now I think we've got all the planks the right length. There's a good deal of waste wood lying about, and about a bushel and a half of sawdust, but that's only what you'll find in any carpenter's shop.

There, that fits pretty well. One of the shelves is a little shorter than the others, but it doesn't matter. It is things like that which give real handwork its charm.

Now for the nails.

First nail the top to two uprights. This requires patience and ingenuity, as well as skill. But it can be done if you take care to—oh, confound it! I've nailed the top inside the uprights. Now all the shelves are two inches too short.

Oh, well, it'll have to come off again. I can't make the shelves longer. Getting nails out is very much more difficult than getting them in. They stick so, and there is nothing to catch hold of, because—

There! Now I've split it! That means cutting another three inches off.

Half a minute—I must do a little more sawing. I'd hoped I'd finished with that. But it won't make any difference to the bookcase. It will be three inches narrower, that's all.

There. Now we can nail it together. First the top. Fine! Now the shelves.

Oh—care should be taken to get those nails out! I suppose I must just dig round their heads with a screw-driver until—a little more iodine and another piece of rag!

There you are! The Finished Article! It is a little higher on one side than on the other and it isn't very firm—I mean it sways from side to side if you lean against it. But who wants to learn against a bookcase, anyway?

Now to put the books in.

I'm—Well, I could have sworn it was big enough! It must have shrunk or something whilst I was making it.

I shall need another one.

Shall I get some more wood and saw it up and fit it together and—

Not likely!

After all, you can buy a perfectly good book-case for a reasonable sum. And, as I'm giving hints, I'm not sure that that isn't the best hint of all, really.

To Dawn,

Daughter of the Morn

Valabh M. Ganatra, (15) Bhuj.

Wake up sweet Dawn, thou daughter of the morn!
Wearing a necklace of dew-drops newly born—
Translucent pearls thy beauty doth adorn,
Weaving a garment so grand and untorn.
The gentle sea-breeze sighing softly,
Bright rays of sunshine peeping shyly,
The budding flowers bowing coyly,
All Hail thee, Dawn! to wake up quickly.
The bird of time is flying swiftly—
Dropping life and death quite blindly.
I can but linger only briefly,
So light my high-way, Oh Dawn, brightly.

Will teachers please select the best poetic efforts of their pupils and send them on? Children can write if encouraged.—Editor

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Half a teaspoonful of salt in a pint of water makes a good eyewash.

* * *

A strong dose of salt mixed with hot water used when scrubbing your floors keep your carpets safe from moths.

* * *

Rumpled pages of a book can be made neat by placing a warm iron between the page and a sheet of paper.

* * *

If you wish to keep your flowers fresh, add a pinch of sugar in the vase every day, after changing the water.

* * *

Please forward Hints on Household Problems to be prinnted on this page.—Ed.

.....ACT NOW.....CUT HERE.....AND POST.....

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

To
THE Circulation Manager
SUNSHINE
Shivajinagar, Poona 5.

Annual Post Free Subscription Rates per copy	
Inland	Rs. 5 &
Abroad	US$ 2.00 or Sh. 13

Sir,

I am sending by M. O. / Cheque Rs. ..... As. ..... for ..... copy/copies to be forwarded as indicated below.

If remittance is made by cheque please add six annas for Bank Commission

Signature ..... Address ..... Date .....

NAME ..... ADDRESS .....

TOWN ..... DIST. ..... STATE .....

NAME ..... ADDRESS .....
(Gift Subscription)

TOWN ..... DIST. ..... STATE .....

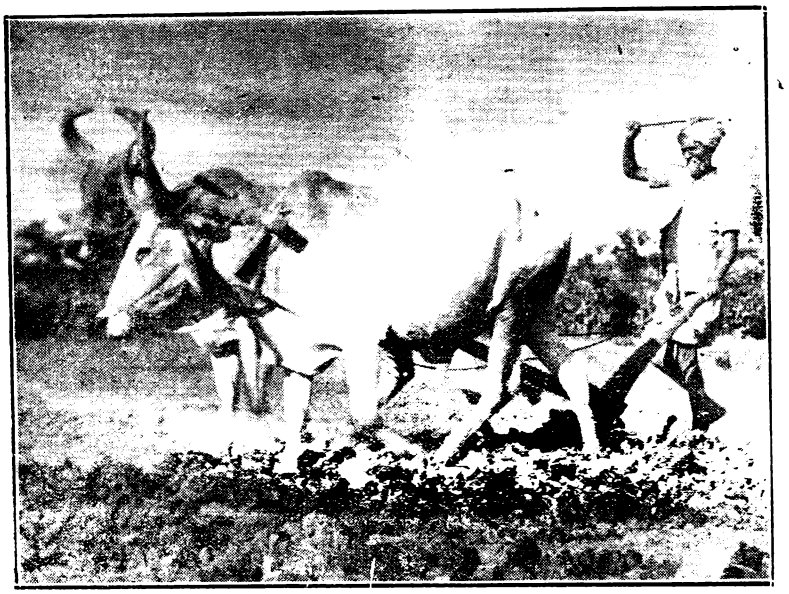
Additional names and addresses of friends and relatives for whom you want to give gift subscriptions or who are likely to subscribe, may be written in block letters on a separate sheet.

(Please fill in BLOCK LETTERS)

Careers

3. AGRICULTURE

Principal L. S. S. Kumar
Agricultural College, Poona



The Indian farmer with his plough and pair.

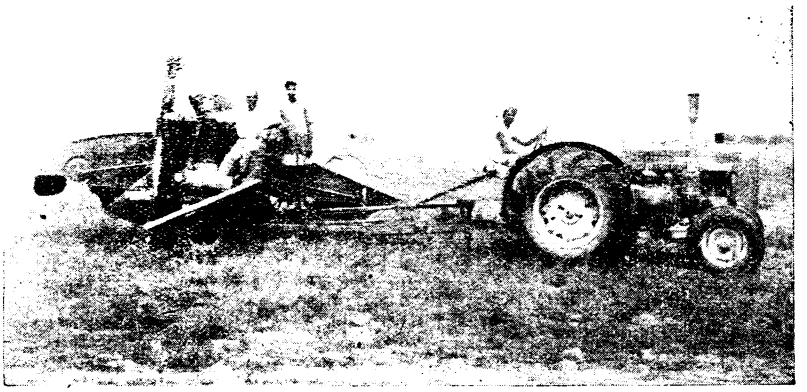
THE importance of agricultural education in India cannot be overemphasized. Ours is primarily an agricultural country and our national income is derived mainly from agriculture. It is therefore necessary to develop agriculture through intensified efforts and to make our country self- sufficient in regard to food.

The West has advanced considerably in agricultural practices and methods. Our country too has to change its methods. But this will be possible only if a sufficient number of technically trained persons are available.

What agricultural education is and how it is obtained will be briefly considered here.

Those who have completed their secondary education can join an agricultural college. To the less educated, training of a more practical kind is available in the agricultural schools.

In the State of Bombay there are three agricultural colleges at Poona, Dharwar and Anand to meet the requirements of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat. These colleges provide a three years' course leading to the Bachelor's Degree in Agriculture. The students are given both theoretical and practical instruction. The practical instruction is provided both in the laboratory and the field. The field training is of considerable importance. Each student is given a plot of land in which he practises by his own efforts everything that is required from beginning to end for successful production of crops. The student thus becomes self-confident and acquires mastery in handling various farm implements and managing the farm animals. At the end of the three years' course a student becomes trained in the various aspects of agriculture and is ready to take up service in one capacity or another to promote agricultural development.



Agricultural Students learn to use the tractor.

Several merit scholarships are awarded to students to work and study.

Various avenues of employment are open to agricultural graduates. First there is Government service. Here agricultural graduates are required for the organization and supervision of District work and for giving advice to peasants. A large number of graduates are also employed for undertaking research in the different branches of agricultural science: breeding, investigation into the causes and control of animal and plant diseases and pests, improving the methods of cultivation and devising suitable machinery for increasing the efficiency of agricultural operations. Besides some graduates are also employed as Teachers in agricultural colleges and schools and also in High schools where agriculture is one of the crafts.

The second avenue of occupation is provided by the industrial and commercial concerns. Factories employ agricultural graduates for raising the crop or to work as estate managers. Coffee, tea, rubber, sisal, cinchona, cardomon, clove and cocoanut estates require the services of trained agricultural graduates.

The third avenue is provided by private farming. Many graduates have successfully carried on private farming.

Sons of well-to-do land owners could take to agricultural education so that they can have their private dairy, poultry, sheep or bee farms or vegetable or fruit orchards on a commercial scale. Small scale private farming can be undertaken by those of limited means.

The agricultural trend of this country in future would be co-operative farming. For this, help and guidance of technically trained persons in agriculture would be required.

It will thus be seen that agriculture opens up a career for the enterprising and enthusiastic young men and women who have at heart the development and prosperity of their country.

EDUCATIONAL INDIA

Masulipatam

A High Class Monthly devoted to topics of Education and Literary Interests.

Editor: Prof. M. V. Venkatarangaiya

Mg. Editor, M. Seshachalam

Inland Rs. 4-8-0, Foreign Rs. 6-0-0.

For SCOUTS and GUIDES

"As the good fire warms the circle so may our ideals warm the world."

The original emblem of the Bharat Scouts and Guides has undergone some alteration due to the superimposition of the trefoil on it. This was done in order to satisfy one of the requirements laid down by the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts to enable the Guide Section of the Bharat Scouts and Guides to be admitted as Full Member of the World Bureau.

The Bharat Scouts and Guides of the Madras State celebrated the Scout and Guide Week from October 1 to 7. This year Community Service was the main activity of the week. The Scouts and Guides also undertook such activities as Hiking, Exercusions, Village Welfare Work, Street Cleaning, etc.

A young agriculturist from Jaipur is among the Boy Scouts of 12 nations who attended a Devon Scout Jamboree recently held at Torquay England. Kailash Nath Khanna, who is studying at the Devon School of Agriculture, took the opportunity of the Summer Vacation to attend the Scout gathering. He has already been to Jamborees in Norway, Austria, and Switzerland.

Scouts and Guides will be pleased to know that Dr. G. S. Krishnayya, Editor of SUNSHINE has been appointed District Commissioner of Scouts for Poona (City Division).

GAMES: If your Scouts or Guides like to sing this is the game for your Troop or Company.

"It" is sent out of the room, while all the rest choose some object which "It" will have to identify. When "It" is called back into the room, the group starts singing a song. The closer "It" gets to the object the louder the singing and vice versa. This game will provide lots of fun on "Campfire nights."

Here's another interesting game. Get a string 2" long, an axe and a chopping block for each Patrol. The Patrols line up in relays. The first one in each Patrol runs up to the chopping block, places the string on it and takes a good chop at the string with the axe. He then runs back and touches the second scout in his Patrol, who runs up to the block and chops the string. For each piece of string cut off, the Patrol receives a point. The Patrol with the most points wins.

HINTS TO CAMPERS

When at camp if you find difficulty in keeping the flaps of your tent open or closed, sew a patch of canvas in the bottom corners. Fill these pockets with sand or small stones and sew up the tops. The added weight will help keep the flaps closed or open.

Trouble with the Frying Pan:

If you have trouble scrubbing an iron frying pan, try this new trick. Pour some salt into the frying pan and wipe it off with a dry piece of paper. The grease will disappear without scrubbing.

The Story of

The First Gul Mohar

S. Yousufzada

ONCE upon a time a young princess, who liked to spend all her time in the garden, because she loved flowers and birds and animals, was imprisoned in a tower by her cruel stepmother. She was given dry bread to eat and was provided with a hard bed to sleep on. Her clothes were of the coarsest dark material which hurt her delicate young skin. She had no one to talk to. She was very lonely and she was very unhappy. She wanted friends to play with.

The tall ugly tower where she was imprisoned was all built of stone. Its walls were thick and strong. High up, near the roof, was one small window, heavily barred. Only in the late evening did a few rays of the setting sun touch that narrow opening. So the little princess sat in darkness most of the time. No one could see her beautiful long golden hair, the colour of ripe corn. Her soft golden-brown eyes were full of sadness. Never did her pearly teeth peep out from between her rosy lips for there was nothing to make her smile. No one could see the friendliness in her eyes, or feel her warm handclasp. So the little princess pined and languished in her cruel, murky prison.

Now it so happened that Fairy-Do-Good chanced to fly that way. She arrived at the tower at midnight when all was dark and black. Icy rain came in through the window. A forceful mighty wind tried to shake the tower. The poor little princess sat cowering on her cold bed. She shivered and moaned and sighed, and helpless tears coursed down her delicate pink cheeks.

Fairy-Do-Good flew in through the window and alighted near the bed of the little princess who was very much surprised to see such a warm bright presence in her cold, dark prison.

"Why do you weep, little Princess?"

"I want light and warmth. I want to be with people and make them cheerful and happy. I want to bring colour and joy into their lives."

"Do you want to do that always?"

"Always."

"Your wish cannot be fulfilled just yet. Will you be patient?"

"I will be patient."

"Then shut your eyes."

The fairy touched her with her silver wand and vanished.

On a hot summer morning the walls of the prison opened out and the sun shone in brightly. Instead of the little unhappy princess a beautiful Gul Mohar tree with orange and scarlet blossoms opread its branches out to the birds, the bees the wind and the sun. It grew and grew and spread out gracefully in all directions. And men, women, boys and girls looked up at it and found that when everything around them was dry and parched and shrivelled up by the cruel heat, there was still the radiant tree to give pleasure to their hearts and minds, and to remind them of spring.

Life is no brief candle to me. It is a sort of splendid torch which I have got hold of for the moment and I want to make it burn as brightly as possible before handing it on to future generations.—G. B. Shaw.

ASIAN STUDENTS' WELFARE AIDED BY BRITAIN

A special campaign throughout Britain to raise funds for welfare projects in Asia will be conducted during International Students' Week (November 15 to 21) when, traditionally, all British student organisations combine to fix public attention on the needs and aspirations of students overseas, and raise money for projects designed to help less fortunate students. A target of £ 450,000 is set to finance new university health services and sanatoria in India, Pakistan, Japan and Indonesia, and international student centres to be built in India, Pakistan, and Korea, as well as in the Middle East. Projects in India include supply of drugs and equipment to health services at Aligarh, Bombay, Calcutta, Jamia Millia (Delhi), Madras, Shantiniketan and Shillong construction of an international student centre at Aligarh; aid to the Student hostel in Calcutta and other hostels and provision of text-books for university libraries in several centres and provision of equipment for vocational training centres in Delhi.

U. S. FOOD FOR FLOOD VICTIMS

President Eisenhower has approved a programme to ship more than eight and a half million dollars worth of grains for the relief of people who suffered in the Central European floods of the Danube and its tributaries last summer. The grains will be distributed to East and West Germany, Czechoslowkia, Hungary and Yugoslavia under the direction of the League of Red Cross Societies.

PLANNED ADVANCE IN SINGAPORE SCHOOLS

The main aim of the Singapore Education Department's 10-year plan has been achieved. The Colony is now ready to enter the second phase of educational development, namely, the growth of the primary age group from the 134,000 children who were in schools in October last year, to the 240, 000 who will be in schools six years hence, by which time one in five of the total popuation will be of primary school age. The Education Authorities have done commendable work to serve and meet the needs of children in English, Chinese, Malay and Indian schools throughout the colony.

INTER UNIVERSITY YOUTH FESTIVAL

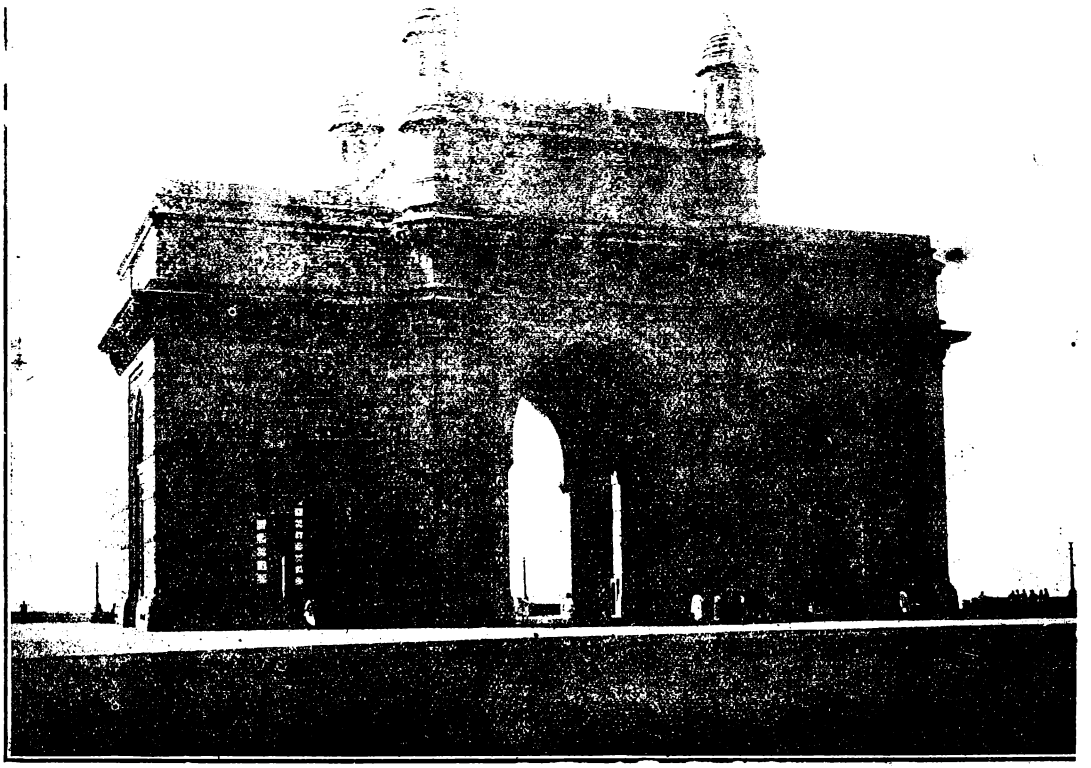
THE first six day Inter-University Youth Festival in which over 700 students representing 26 Universities from all over the country participated was inaugurated on Nov. 1 at New Delhi by the Union Education Minister Shri Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The festival, organized by the Youth Welfare Section of the Union Ministry of Education, aims at encouraging the all-round development of Students. Drama group-dances, choral singing, debates and discussions were some of the features of the programme and were meant to inculcate a sense of tolerance, team-spirit and self-discipline. The students had an opportunity of realising the basic cultural unity of this vast sub-continent, as they all lived in one camp at Talkatora Gardens.

ETHIOPIA RULER'S GIFT

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethopia has donated a sum of Rs. 150,000 to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund.

* * *

A GLIMPSE OF BOMBAY HARBOUR



BOMBAY Harbour is the gigantic gateway of India. For centuries foreigners from the continents of Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Australia have poured in for the purpose of trade and as a result of emigration spread Eastern and Western culture side by side. Faintly visible through a pair of binoculars are the famous Elephanta Caves. To these caves, travellers and steamboats convey tourists and local folk, who come to see this sight of mystery and wonder of ancient art and archæology and to enjoy a pleasant afternoon in the cool shadows of their interior.

Usually the more enthusiastic bring along their cameras, and from a high altitude on the mountains snap an ideal picture of the whole harbour. There the visitor sees great numbers of sea-gulls, did-you-do-its, water crows, snipes, ducks floating on the sea or seated on the rocks which project out of the water, but that is not all, for, there are large and small ships, steamers, trawlers, barges, motor and sailing boats, anchored in mid-stream, while frailer craft tied to ropes hug the shore.

In the evening, thousands of cosmopolitan men, women and children are seated on the walls overlooking the hotel, and enjoy sea-breeze and boat-trips across the calm waters where the glorious crimson sun slowly sinks to rest. Hawkers have chosen this spot as an ideal centre to increase the profits of their monopoly, and sell sweetmeats, cold drinks, tea and other things to the passengers that come off the boats.

An awe-inspiring sight is a statue of Zeus, with a sceptre in his hand and as he stands aloft in his majesty he leaves behind an impression to many that he is master of all he surveys.

The Bombay Harbour is the gateway through which the Eastern and Western traders meet, create goodwill among themselves and build a better democracy for the free people of the world!

M. R.

Dear Editor,

We highly commend your attempt in this field of education, particularly for the benefit of young students of our age. We hope your SUNSHINE will prove a sunshine in our daily life and that it will be a torch to the students in this world of intricate problems. I am much interested in the Penfriends' Column as we have just formed a penfriends' Club under the name of Sri Subhas Penfriends' Club.

Jagdish Prasad,
Secretary, Penfriends' Club,
Sri. Subhas Higher Sec. School
Chambepur, BANARAS

* * *

Dear Editor,

Your SUNSHINE has just arrived. Thank you very much for your quick response. I was very happy to go through its contents. The Hindi section is very pleasing.

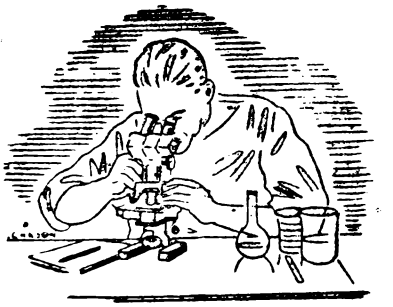
Gauri Shankar (Age 13)
Brajrajnagar.

* * *

Dear Editor,

This newly inaugurated magazine is a real Sunshine in every young reader's life. The scientific information, short stories, biographies and other articles will help the reader to expand his general knowledge. In my opinion SUNSHINE will soon establish a brotherly atmosphere among young people. Certainly it is the best children's magazine throughout India.

B. K. Joshi, Std. XI
Beynon Smith High School,
Belgaum.



MARVELS OF SCIENCE

Many of the most marvellous of scientific discoveries were due to chance. You won't believe it. Here are some of them.

SAFETY GLASS

One day, the French Chemist Edward Benedictus accidentally dropped a bottle on the floor. He was surprised to find that though the bottle was cracked it was not broken. He remembered that the bottle had contained a substance called Collodion. A few days later he happened to read of an accident in which a young girl had her face cut severely by broken glass. Instantly he recalled the collodion bottle incident. He carried on experiments and the result was the safety glass. Orginally the safety glass was of a greyish colour. Today it is clear. Heat and moisture do not affect it. It is so pliable that panes of it may be smashed with a hammer or rolled without the glass breaking away.

PENICILLIN

Penicillin has been hailed as one of the greatest discoveries in medicine. Yet this too was the result of a happy chance. Dr. Alexander Fleming had left a 'culture' in his bacteria laboratory and gone away to the continent. When he returned he found that a mould had settled on it and spoiled the culture. He thought that if he could isolate the substance in the mould, which had killed the baccili in the culture, he could use the same to kill disease germs in the human body. Thus he developed the wonder-drug.

OUR CRICKET TOUR TO PAKISTAN

THE Indian selectors have not yet decided on the team to tour Pakistan—but a training camp is being held at Bombay to help them in the selection.

Thirty cricketers from all over the country have been invited in Bombay. Mankad and Polly Umrigar will be in charge of the camp. They have under them a gool deal of talent —more than half are promising University stars.

The most difficult problem facing the selectors is that of finding a suitable opening pair. India has rarely had a satisfactory opening pair. Roy and Apte seemed to form an ideal combination, but of late, Apte has fallen from grace. Apte doesn't show enough enterprise in his batting, nor has Roy's form been very encouraging. Barring Mankad, the only other recognised opening bat among the players selected is Pamanlal Janjabi. Janjabi made a promising—Test debut last year and has shown good form in local cricket this season also. He is used to playing on matting and should do well in Pakistan.

The wicket keepers Joshi and Tamhene could also act as openers. Another problem is also to select a suitable pair of bowlers to open the attack. Phadker is a certainty and Divecha, Ramchand, Hazare, Dani and Sunderam have all handled the new ball. But Ranchand and Hazare are sure to be selected anyway and Dani, being an all-rounder, has a slight lead over the others. However none of our bowlers can match Pakistan's Khan Mohammad and Mahmood Hussain in speed. And the question of captaincy is wide open. Hazare, Ghulam Ahmad, Umrigar have all led India in the past. The selector's favour may fall this time on Vinoo Mankad whose appointment as the Bombay captain was announced recently.

* * *

The Indian Hockey Federation will invite a Dutch team to visit India in the coming cold weather.

* * *

India will paticipate in the world volley ball Championships to be held in Paris in 1956.

* * *

Bombay Cricket enthusiasts will be pleased to know that a powerful combined team from Pakistan Services and Bahawalpur will play a match against a carefully selected team at the Brabourne Stadium. It is sponsored by the Bombay Cricket Association which is celebrating its silver jubilee this season.

* * *

A Swedish First Division football team including four international players have offered to play three exhibition matches at Calcutta on December 4, 5, and 6 on their way to the Far East.

* * *

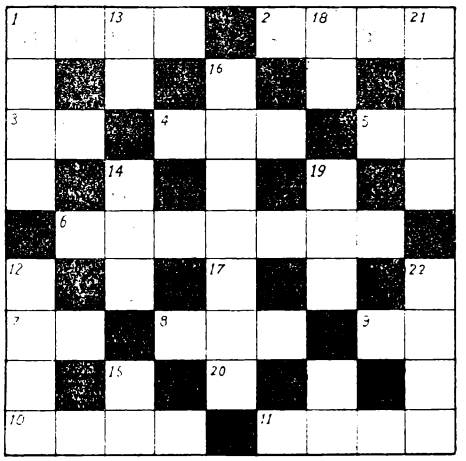
The famous footballer, Jimmy Hogan, instructor of Aston Villa, will visit India soon and train five Indian coaches drawn from all parts of India.

* * *

The 1954 Asian Quadrangular Football Tournament will be held in Bangalore in the last week of November. India, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan will participate in the tournament.

SHRI TENSING NORGAY

Shri Tensing has expressed a desire that his surname be spelt as "NORGAY" and not "NORKAY". The word "Norgay" means "one having abundance of wealth." The man who conquered the highest mountain in the world is justified in claiming a correction of this nature as his name goes down in history.



CLUES TO CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Across

1. Development of ——— and body must be the goal of every boy and girl.
2. ——— was not built in a day.
3. If the ——— will go on strike, life will be extinct on the earth.
4. We use the expression ——— to show that all is well.
5. ——— is the seventh note of an octave.
6. ——— is the birthright of every man.
7. ——— expresses supposition.
8. Beautiful scenes in nature give us utmost ———.
9. A university degree showing thorough knowledge of a subject.
10. Some boys have to do this while they learn.
11. We may get water from the ———.

Down

1. This effects the rise and fall of the sea.
12. Gold is tested in ———.
13. ——— always shows a negative meaning.
14. ——— is prefixed to the surname of a married woman.
15. The short form of Government Resolution.
16. The air we breathe cannot be too ———.
17. We are puzzled when we are surrounded by this on all sides.
19. ——— means Commanding Officer.
19. Signifying extreme distress.
20. Sometimes used in contempt.
21. The departure of a player from the stage.
22. Some ——— girls entertain too high an opinion of their beauty.

IF at Christmas

You would dress well,

Fail not now

To call at Cresswell!

East Street, Poona Camp.

OUR REPRESENTATIVES

U. S. A. Dr. Edith M. Brown, M.D.,
340, Garfield Avenue,
Avon-By-the-Sea,
NEW JERSEY.

U. K. Mrs. Vasanthy Salver,
80, Kilburn High Road,
London, N. W. 6,
ENGLAND.

North India: Shri V. S. Sathe,
Lohia Bazaar,
Lashkar,
GWALIOR.

South India: Shri C. P. Michael,
126, Palace Road,
Mylapore,
MADRAS.

NATIONAL MARIAN CONGRESS

Catholics in India are eagerly preparing for the National Marian Congress from December 4 to 8. The whole of this year has been dedicated to Mary, the Mother of Christ, and has therefore been called the Marian Year. "The purpose of the Marian Year is the regeneration of society through the reign of the eternal truths and a spirit of service to others."

On December 4 a Marian exhibition dealing with the salient features of Catholic life in India will be held at St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. In the afternoon the solemn inauguration will take place. Arrangements are being made to accomodate nearly one lakh of people. For the evening's function Dr. S. Radkrishnan, Vice-President of India will be the chief guest.

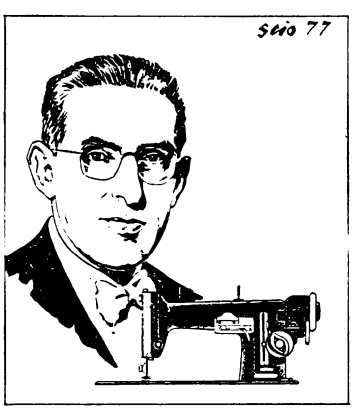
On the following days there will be cultural sessions and a mammoth pageant of 25 floats, depicting the life of Mary. Nearly 5 to 20 thousand children are expected to attend a children's rally at the Azad Maidan. Other features of the programme will include a recitation giving the story of the Miracle of Lourdes and an Indian ballet in Hindi. depicting scenes from the life of the Mother of Christ in which nearly 1,000 children will take part.

The Marian Congress will be attended by all the Archbishops and Bishops of India and also many distinguished foreign visitors, among whom will be Archbishop Kierkels formerly Papal Internuncio in India, and Fr. Patrick Peyton, the founder of the family Rosary Crusade.

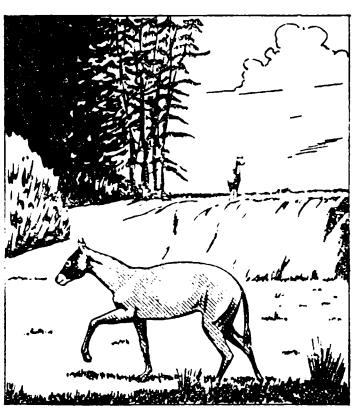
Valerian Cardinal Gracias is the first Indian to be appointed Papal Legate.

DID YOU KNOW . . .

A Swedish inventor has devised a portable appliance that enables travelers to extract drinking water from the desert air. Set out after sunset in the desert, it is said the device will accumulate one quart of pure drinking water during the night.



Leon Jolson, a Polish refugee who came to the United States seven years ago with just $6 in his pocket, has built a 50 million dollar business . . . assembling and distributing Italian and Swiss sewing machines.



The evolution of the horse to its present form took 40,000,000 years. The earliest horse known, the Eohippus, was no larger than a rabbit and had toes instead of hoofs.

READ ONE! READ ALL!

IT'S NEW! IT'S BRIGHT!

IT'S

SUNSHINE

THE CHILHREN'S OWN MAGAZINE

Every Boy and Girl Must Read

Published on 15th of Every Month

Edited by Dr. G. S. Krishnayya, M.A. (Madras), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia)

Over 40 Pages of Instructive, Interesting and Inspiring Reading

STORIES : PICTURES : CONTESTS : ARTICLES : SCIENCE : JOKES : CAREERS : NEWS : HOBBIES : SCOUT NOTES

Featuring also an 8-Page Hindi Section

Write for Your Copy

To

The Circulation Manager, "SUNSHINE," Poona-5.

Subscription Rates:—

Annual: Rs. 5-8. Half-yearly: Rs. 3. Single Copy: As. 8.

PLEASE CUT THIS AND PUT UP ON NOTICE BOARD

THINGS TO MAKE AND DO

A DELICIOUS FRUIT SALAD

Make a Salad of one small Popaya, one large Orange and 2 or 3 Bananas. Add the juice of one lemon, a table spoon of sugar and ¼ teaspoon of salt. Toss carefully with a fork to mix and leave in a cool place. Just before serving add a few raisins and chopped nuts (Walnuts or Casunuts are best) and top with cream.

Blowing A Brick Over A Table

If we put a brick on the end of a table and try to blow it over, we shall of course fail. The idea of blowing over a heavy brick seems ridiculous, but after all, it may not be so ridiculous as it seems.

There is a way by which we can make a brick fall over by simply blowing with the mouth. All we have to do is to get a paper bag of fairly large size. Then we set the brick end up on the bag as shown in the illustration and after gathering the mouth of the bag in one hand blow into it sharply and the brick will fall over on its side: anything else of a convenient size, such as a large heavy book, can be blown over in the same manner.

ENRICH YOUR LIFE BY MAKING PEN/PERSONAL FRIENDS

In all parts of the world through WORLD FRIENDSHIP ORGANIZATION Madhopuri, Ludhiana, Punjab.

Also read our official journal

THE FRIEND

Send ten annas stamps for specimen copy.

Pen Friends

1. Mr. S. Kalugampitiya,
   FERENS,
   Pilimatalawe, CEYLON

Interests: Stamps and Christian pictures.

2. Mr. Ranjith Peries,
   FERENS,
   Pilimatalawe, CEYLON

Interests: Stamps, Cricket pictures.

3. Trevor Serdinands,
   FERENS,
   Pilimatalawe, CEYLON

Interests: Stamps.

4. Mr. Elvin Fernando,
   FERENS,
   Pilimatalawe, CEYLON

Interests: Collecting of pictures—historical and Geographical. Collecting of snaps.

5. Mr. A. M. Thaslim,
   50, Oyaphala Road,
   Matale, CEYLON

Interests: Stamp-collecting and photography

6. S. Subramaniam,
   C/O A. K. Subramaniam,
   Palapatwela, Matale, CEYLON

Interests: Stamp-collecting and reading magazines. Wants to correspond with pen-friends in India and Pakistan.

7. Upali Weragama,
   Weragama,
   Malkotuwa, Kaikawela, CEYLON

Interests: Stamp collecting.

8. Kulwant Singh,
   604/VII-4, Harnami Shah St. 3
   Dhab Vasti Ram,
   Amritsar (INDIA) (Age 16)

Interests: Stamp collecting, Photography, Literature, and Pen Friends.

9. Gopal K. Hirlekar,
   Prabhudesai Chawl, Naupada Thana
   Bombay State INDIA (Age 18)

Interests: Keen interest in stamps and Correspondence.

Sunshine Homes For Blind Children

HUGH P. BELLANTI

Entering the wrought iron gates of a fine old Welsh manor house one hears the sound of children thoroughly enjoying themselves; sees them rushing around playing games, climbing steel girders and doing everything that children love to do—but with a difference, for they are blind. All their activities are guided by sound and touch. They are being taught and trained to take their place fearlessly in the world at a Sunshine Home for Blind Babies. This Home at Southerndown, Glamorgan, was opened recently by H. R. H. Princess Margaret, President of the Royal National Institute for the Blind since 1949, and is the ninth such Home to be opened under the auspices of the Institute.

The new Home was made possible by the generosity of the Welsh people and the variety club of Great Britain. They collected nearly £ 34,000.

Family Atmosphere

The Sunshine Homes aim at creating a family atmosphere. Not all parents are in a position to give a blind child the neccessary care and specialised training it needs. At the Sunshine Homes Blind children are taught to be confident and selfsufficient and to live a normal and useful life in spite of blindness.

Parents are encouraged to visit them, write to them and take them back home for the school holidays.

The staff of the Sunshine Homes are specialists in child welfare. There are trained nursery nurses, and teachers experienced in nursery school methods.

Methods of Teaching

The general educational aim is to help the children to live happily with other people. They have friendly natural contact with the grown-ups. They are given instruction in dressing and undressing and also training in habits of personal cleanliness. Speech-training is given through story-telling, learning of nursery rhymes and their dramatisation. Religion is taught through simple talks, hymns and music; hand work by means of toys; nature-study, by the care of pets, plants and flowers; and numbers, by playing at shops.

Part of the curriculum is the exploration of the world around. Expeditions are arranged to busy places to enable the children to make the same "discoveries" as children with sight. To find out what different shops sell; how much things cost; where buses stop; how cars are driven. These first-hand experiences enable the children to gain a knowledge of what things are like and form a "to-them-understandable" picture of these objects when they hear them spoken about by others.

BRIGHT IDEAS FOR SCHOOLS

Some schools have what they call "Bundle Week". During that week children bring old clothes, old toys, old books, and other usable articles to school. When all have come in, these gifts are sorted and distributed to institutions or individuals who repair or alter them. Then they are used for needy children.

(Write to us of any "Bright Idea" that your school can pass on to others to copy.—Editor)

ANSWERS:

1. Book-keeper 2. The tail 3. It is not mined anywhere. It is an alloy of copper, zinc and nickel. 4. Water 5. Poland 6. Switzerland 7. Smt. Sarojini Naidu 8. Dr. Eelco Nicolas Van Kleffens of the Netherlands

1. Sunshine Home for blind children.
2. Children learn about the world around them by action.
3. Princess Margaret, President of the Royal National Institute for the Blind, visits the home.
4. A blind boy sees a car with his fingers.

ATTENTION BOMBAY READERS!

Shri K. Joseph Pailamatam, All-India Students' Book Depot, Mahim, Bombay has been appointed sole agent for Greater Bombay.

WHAT OUR READERS SAY

SUNSHINE is really a very useful magazine for children and I hope our Guides will be much benefitted by reading it and contributing new ideas to it. I shall definitely recommend it to all our Guides and Guiders when I go about on my training tours.

S. P. Durairaj
Jt. State Org. Commissioner-Guides,
Triplicane, MADRAS-5.

* * *

I wish to inform you that we are passing your letter as well as the magazine to the Secretary of the Madras Catholic Educational Council asking him to get in touch with the various Institutions and to inform them of the publication of your magazine.

I wish your enterprise every success and God's blessings.

The Most Rev. Dr. Louis Mathias
Archbishop of Madras, Mylapore.

* * *

I send my best wishes to you for the success of the Magazine SUNSHINE. May it bring to the boys and girls of India, knowledge and understanding of their own and of other countries which will increase international good will.

Chester Bowles,
Essex, Connecticut
U. S. A.

* * *

THE INDIAN EXPRESS:

This neatly edited magazine aims at providing our adolescents with reading material that is entertaining as well as instructive and building up common loyalties and a common background of general knowledge among our children and at the same time fostering a world view. It is a welcome addition to children's magazines.

I cannot over-emphasize the need f such a progressive magazine for o children.

Lt. Col. V. N. Gogte
SO I (Education)
Western Command, SIML

* * *

I have no doubt that your magazine w be a success because of its obvious appe to those for whom it is intended.

Prof. M. Mujeeb
Vice-Chancellor,
Jamia Milia Islamia,
(National Muslim University
DELHI.

* * *

In your introductory statement, you st that SUNSHINE will aim at providing t youth of India with reading material th is entertaining, instructive and inspiri with an emphasis on citizenship. Certain the first and inaugural issue of SUNSHI carries out well the aim and policy of t periodical. Those of us in the office of t Committee on Friendly Relations amo Foreign Students wish to send our co gratulations to the Editor and to the st and we wish the new publication every go fortune.

J. Benjamin Schmoker,
General Secretary,
Committee on Friendly
Relations among Forei
Students, Y. M. C. A.
New York, U. S. A.

* * *

THE SCHOOL WORLD:

We heartily welcome SUNSHINE, a n journal for school children, edited by G. S. Krishnayya. The editor is well kno as a writer on educational topics and poss ses varied experience. We are sure the n journal will be very well received by public.

Edited and published by G. S. Krishnayya for the Sunshine Publishing House, 5556 Shivajinagar, Poona and printed by O. A. Skau at the Oriental WatchmanPublishing House, Poona 1. India. —604-54.